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SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

Surrey Archæological Collections

Relating to the
History and Antiquities of the County

published by the

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

VOL. XL.

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REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

1931

An Afternoon Meeting was held on February 28th, when the Temple Church and Middle Temple Hall were visited. Members were conducted by Master Bruce Williamson of the Middle Temple, who spoke on the architecture of the Church and gave a very interesting discourse on the history of the buildings. There was a large attendance.

An Afternoon Excursion to Gatton and Merstham took place on April 28th. Gatton House was first visited. Sir Jeremiah Colman met the party and spoke for a few minutes on the history of Gatton. Members were then shown the famous Marble Hall built by Lord Monson in 1830 and first intended for Ferdinand, King of Spain. The small classic building near the house known as the Town Hall was inspected and a paper by Mr. Genochio, C.B.E., who was unable to be present, was read by Mr. Mordaunt Rogers. St. Andrew's Church, which stands near Gatton House, was next visited and a short description of its antiquities and modern furniture was given by Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A. Members then proceeded by motor-coach to Merstham Church, where Mr. Johnston read a paper on its history and architecture, tracing the growth of its plan from the Pre-Conquest period represented by the shell of the nave to the early sixteenth century or Tudor-Gothic in the chancel and south chapel. He pointed out especially the unique capitals of the chancel arch, which are of a rude trefoil shape on plan and are carved with an imitation of the acanthus of Corinthian capitals suggesting the work of a returned Crusader. Among other specially interesting features he drew attention to the double piscina with its two quite perfect basins supported on corbels carved with two types of early thirteenth-century foliage, the late fifteenth-century glass and paintings in the south chapel, and the monuments and brasses.

The Seventy-Sixth Annual General Meeting, in accordance with Rule XI, was held at Guildford at the Guildhall, by kind invitation of the Mayor of Guildford, on Saturday, April 25th.

The President, the Earl of Onslow, was in the Chair. With him on the platform were His Worship the Mayor, Councillor C. T. Bateman; Lord Farrer, President of the Surrey Record Society; Sir Henry Lambert, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and others.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and adopted.

The Accounts and Report of Council for the year ending 1930, printed and in the hands of members, were taken as read.

Report of Council

for the year ending December 31st, 1930.

The Council of the Surrey Archæological Society has pleasure in presenting this, its Seventy-Sixth Annual Report, together with the Cash Accounts and Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the period named.

Publications.—The volume on *Stained Glass in Surrey Churches* is already in the hands of members and is a fitting memorial to the late Dr. Peatling whose friends contributed towards the cost of its production for this purpose. Members will be aware that the Society's Publications have been in arrears for some time past, and four volumes will be owing by the end of 1931. Volume XXXVIII, Part II, which it was expected would be issued in 1930, was delayed at the last moment by an unfortunate accident but is now in the hands of members. Special efforts are being made to catch up the remaining three volumes during the present year by producing, in addition to Volume XXXIX of the ordinary *Collections*, the following volumes out of the ordinary series: (1) a General Index to the last eighteen publications of the Society in continuation of that published in 1914; (2) a portfolio of collotype reproductions of Rocque's map of Surrey in 9 sheets issued in 1762. This map is rare and of particular interest from its large scale and copious detail. It is believed that its reproduction will meet with general approval.

The Council regrets to have to announce the resignation of Mrs. Grenside, to whom it is indebted for having acted as Honorary Editor since 1926. It is glad to report that Miss Giuseppi has kindly undertaken to see Volume XXXIX through the press. The work of preparing the General Index has already been put in hand and Mr. R. L. Atkinson has been good enough to undertake the supervision of the production of Rocque's map.

Museum and Library.—The chief acquisitions to the Museum during the year have been the valuable collection of Saxon finds from the Guildown Cemetery referred to in the Council's last Report. These were presented to the Museum by Mr. and Mrs. Kempster, the owners of the soil in which they were found. They are of special interest owing to the small number of Saxon exhibits hitherto in the Museum. Other additions include some fine specimens of domestic iron-work presented by Mr. J. C. Cockshutt, several framed prints presented by Mr. H. Savage, and a number of flint implements from the collection of the late Mr. Frank Lasham presented by his widow.

Some further bookcases have been provided for the Library, to which a number of gifts have also been made, as well as the usual additions by exchange with other Societies.

Muniment Room.—The Council is glad to be able to report that the new building and the fittings have now been completed and the room is available for reception of documents.

The Management of the Muniment Room is in the hands of Honorary Officers appointed by the Joint Museum Committee. In all technical matters affecting deposit and arrangement of Documents, their safety, and public access to them, these Officers act in consultation with two Honorary Advisers, nominated by the Surrey Record Society, who will personally inspect the room from time to time. The present Advisers are both Assistant Keepers of the Public Records. At the request of the Guildford Town Council, the Room has now been approved by the Master of the Rolls as a place of deposit for Manorial Records.

The MSS., the property of the Society, have been placed in the Muniment Room, and are in process of being catalogued. They will then be available for members to consult under proper safeguards.

Excavations.—The work upon the Saxon Cemetery found in the garden of Chalk Hill, Guildown, was mentioned in last year's report. Excavations were carried on till the summer of 1930. Owing to Colonel North leaving the neighbourhood, Mr. Anthony Lowther took charge at the beginning of the year, and he has written the Report, which will appear in the next volume of the *Collections*. The Society is greatly indebted both to Colonel North and Mr. Lowther for this valuable work and to Mr. and Mrs. Kempster for permitting it.

Twelve further burials, one complete pot, and some broken pottery were found in the same summer during road excavations off Mount Street, not far distant from the Guildown Cemetery.

Some excavations at Holmbury Hill were undertaken early in

the year by Mr. S. E. Winbolt, and a Report on the work done appears in Volume XXXVIII, Part II, of the *Collections*.

The attention of the Council was called during 1930 to the evidences of a very ancient settlement disclosed during quarrying in the sandpit by Brockham Lane, Betchworth. Pottery dating from Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon periods have been found here as well as quantities of flints.

The Council was able to a make small financial provision for the investigation of this site, but it must draw attention to the fact that the Excavation Fund will need replenishing before any serious work can be undertaken and that the need for this may arise at any moment.

Excursions.—Three half-day excursions were arranged during the course of 1930, in addition to the usual two whole-day excursions.

On the afternoons of March 8th and April 9th, Mr. Bonner, F.S.A., conducted visits to Lincoln's Inn and Hampton Court, and on September 13th, Petersham Church and Ham House were visited under the guidance of Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny, F.S.A. The Annual Excursion was to Crowhurst and Lingfield on July 28th, and a whole-day excursion outside the county took place on June 12th when the Roman Pavements at Bignor and Arundel Castle were visited.

The Council takes this opportunity of thanking Mr. Strickland and all others who assisted in making these visits so successful.

Honorary Secretaryship and Executive Committee.—Following the announcement at the last Annual General Meeting of the impending resignation of Mr. Mordaunt Rogers, the Council took steps to fill his place, and found that Miss O. M. Heath would be prepared to undertake the Honorary Secretaryship provided she was relieved of certain of its responsibilities by the appointment of a small Committee which would be able to give her advice and support.

The Council being anxious to avail itself of her services, and having in mind the recommendations of a special committee (formed some years back to consider the duties of the Secretaryship) that an increased co-ordination of the Society's activities was highly desirable, appointed a small sub-committee to consider how best these aims could be obtained at this juncture.

This sub-committee reported that the present division of the Society's activities between the Honorary Secretary and independent sub-committees makes it harder rather than easier for the Honorary Secretary to maintain co-ordination since he is responsible directly to the Council for only a small proportion of the

Society's undertakings. And at the same time, as a result of this divided responsibility, and the growth in the scope of the Society's work, too much business comes before the Council in an undigested state. They considered that policy with regard to Excursions and Publications should be closely allied, and that the authority that dealt with general correspondence should be in close touch with both and with the Library and Museum at Guildford. They recommended the provisional appointment of a small Executive Committee to work with Miss Heath as Honorary Secretary, to co-ordinate the Society's activities, and to be responsible to the Council in place of separate Editorial and Excursion Committees. The Council adopted this proposal, and appointed for the purpose, Sir Henry Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B., Mr. Arthur Bonner, F.S.A., Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred Bingley, K.C.I.E., C.B., and Captain C. M. H. Pearce, F.S.A.

The Council believes that this arrangement has already produced satisfactory results and recommends its continuance.

Membership of the Society.—Sixty-two new members have been elected during the year, but the Society has lost 28 members by resignation and 11 by death. Among these last the Council most especially records the irreparable loss the Society has sustained by the death of Mr. H. E. Malden, whose scholarship and profound historical knowledge of the County have so often enriched the *Collections*. Mr. Malden was elected to the Council of the Society in 1896, and during the war years of 1916–20, he acted as its Secretary.

Vice-Presidents.—During the year the Society has lost two Vice-Presidents in the Duke of Northumberland and Sir H. Cosmo Bonsor, Bt. The Council has had great pleasure in appointing Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., and Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, I.S.O., F.S.A., two of the senior members of the Society, who have rendered great service to archæology in the County and have both acted as Honorary Secretaries in the past. The Council has pleasure also in appointing Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., to be a Vice-President.

Council.—Under Rule IV the following members of the Council retire and are ineligible for re-election for one year : Dr. W. Hooper, LL.D., Mr. Berwick Sayers, Miss O. M. Heath, Mr. W. Bacon (appointed in 1930 to serve the remainder of Canon Livett's term of office). The fifth place due to be vacated in 1930 has not been filled since the death of Mr. Norris in 1928. The sixth place was never filled.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Cash Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1930.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance in hand, 1/1/30 :—		
Bank, Deposit Account	400 0 0	
„ Current Account	271 16 4	
Cash	7 7 8	
		679 4 0
„ Subscriptions: 1928, 3		
1929, 7		
1930, 538		
1931, 10		
558 at 10s.	279 0 0	
„ Payments in Excess	0 2 0	
„ Entrance Fees, 53 at 10s.	26 10 0	
		305 12 0
„ Sale of Publications and Cases for Binding		10 15 0
„ Contribution to Costs of Guildown Blocks, *S.A.C.* XXXVIII, ii (Dr. Gardner)		5 0 0
„ Receipts, Excursions, and Annual Meeting		92 0 6
„ Interest and Dividends—		
Bank, Deposit (to 20th June)	3 8 8	
Consols	6 4 8	
War Loan	10 15 6	
		20 8 10
	£1,113 0 4	

Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Castle Arch—Rent, 1½ yr. to 25/12/30	18 0 0	
Insurance	2 10 0	
Museum Upkeep (Contribution, 2 yrs. to 31/3/31)	30 0 0	
Librarian and Caretaker	25 0 0	
Carpenter's Work	5 18 6	
Muniment Room, reference books	5 0 0	
		86 8 6
„ Publications: *S.A.C.* XXXVIII, i, Balance of Printing	5 6 4	
S.A.C. XXXVIII, ii, Half cost Guildown photos	6 2 6	
"Stained Glass," on account printing, etc.	160 0 0	
"Stained Glass," Index	9 9 0	
Editor's Postage a/c.	1 7 7	
		182 5 5
„ Printing (General)		18 16 0
„ Postage, Petty Cash, and Cheque Book		15 0 0
„ Clerical Assistance to Treasurer		7 0 0
„ Cost of Excursions (5) and Annual Meeting		77 0 2
„ Donation to Excavation Fund		10 0 0
„ Purchase of Deeds		3 0 0
„ Subscriptions: Overpaid and Refunded		1 18 0
Congress of Archæological Societies	1 0 0	
Surrey Record Society	1 0 0	
		2 0 0
„ Transfer of Securities to present Trustees		1 2 10
„ Purchase of 5% War Loan, £388 19s. at 102 9/16 and charges		400 0 0
„ Balance in hand 31/12/30 :—		
Bank	306 14 10	
Less Cheque not cleared	0 18 0	
	305 16 10	
Cash	2 12 7	
		308 9 5
	£1,113 0 4	

Arthur Bonner, *Hon. Treasurer.*

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 31st December, 1930.

Liabilities.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Subscriptions for 1931 (10) . .		5 0 0
,, Sundry Creditors :—		
Butler & Tanner . . .	8 0 6	
Emery Walker, Ltd. . .	21 17 1	
H. M. Rogers, Clerical Assistance	6 0 0	
		35 17 7
,, Deeds Purchase Fund (amount earmarked for)		79 1 0
,, Estimated cost of Printing, etc. *S.A.C.* XXXVIII, ii, XXXIX, and Rocque's Map		575 0 0
,, Balance in favour of Society . . .		250 5 0
		£945 3 7

Assets.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Investments :—		
(*a*) Consols £316 4s. 8d. (cost about £292) at market value 57½		181 16 8
(*b*) War Loan £410 2s. 6d. at cost		420 0 0
(*c*) National Savings Certificates (31)		34 17 6
,, Balance at Bank . . .	305 16 10	
,, Cash in hand	2 12 7	
		308 9 5
		£945 3 7

The Stock of Publications, the Library, and the Museum exhibits are not valued. They are insured against Fire for £2,000.

ARTHUR BONNER, *Hon. Treasurer.*

L. C. E. CURRIE, RICHARD J. SADLEIR } *Hon. Auditors.*

The Council nominates for election the following: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred Bingley, the Rev. Dr. Floyer, Sir Henry Lambert, Mr. Edwin Hart, Canon Newill, Mr. W. S. Field.

In addition, two vacancies exist among members of Council elected in 1928, due to the premature cession of elected places by Sir Henry Lambert and Dr. Floyer upon co-option in 1930.

The Council nominates for election for the remainder of this term Mr. H. J. Chalcraft and Mr. A. W. G. Lowther.

Two similar vacancies exist among those elected this year, due to Mr. Stephenson's appointment as Vice-President, and to Mr. Malden's death. The Council nominates for the remainder of this term Mr. J. Gatton Swayne and Capt. H. W. Knocker.

The Report and Accounts were duly adopted and a vote of thanks to the President, Officers and Council carried unanimously. The following were elected members of Council: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred Bingley, K.C.I.E., C.B.; the Rev. Dr. Floyer, F.S.A.; Mr. C. B. Gosling, F.S.A.; Mr. Edwin Hart, F.S.A.; Sir Henry Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B. and the Rev. Canon Newill.

Mr. H. T. Chalcraft, Captain H. W. Knocker, Mr. A. W. G. Lowther and Mr. J. Gatton Swayne were also elected to the Council to fill extraordinary vacancies.

Mr. Arthur Bonner, F.S.A., was re-elected Honorary Treasurer with a vote of thanks for his services during the past year. Regret was expressed that owing to illness he was unable to be present at the meeting.

Mr. W. R. Strickland was re-elected Honorary Excursions Secretary and Messrs. L. C. E. Currie and R. J. Sadleir Honorary Auditors with a vote of thanks for their services.

Miss O. M. Heath, who had taken over the Secretarial duties on the resignation of Mr. Mordaunt Rogers, was elected Honorary Secretary of the Society for the ensuing year.

In addressing the meeting the President spoke of the great regret felt by every member of the Society and many outside, that Mr. Malden was no longer with them. The Society, archæology, and County History has sustained a severe loss in his lamented death. For many years he was an active member of their Council. He was the author of many works on Surrey. Lord Onslow spoke also on the preservation of ancient monuments and especially of the importance of preserving historical facts by recording them in writing. In referring to the completed Muniment Room in Guildford he said that Guildford had spent a considerable sum of money

in acquiring the site and providing the proper fittings, and he thought the Society should publicly say how grateful they were for the interest the town had taken in the matter.

Mr. A. R. Cotton gave an explanation of finds from the Saxon cemetery at Hawk's Hill, Fetcham, which had been deposited in the Museum. These finds had recently turned up, and consisted of two swords, spear-heads with open sockets, portions of three shields and a knife, and most interesting of all, a portion of a bronze bucket with the handle fastened to the sides by discs, on each of which was a mask of a woman's face.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Mayor of Guildford for the use of the Guildhall and for allowing the Corporation Plate to be on view.

A vote of thanks to Lord Onslow for presiding at the meeting was moved by Sir Henry Lambert and carried unanimously.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Corporation Plate was exhibited and was described to members by Alderman H. M. Lunn. Tea was afterwards provided at Abbot's Hospital and later the Museum and Guildford Caverns were visited.

The Extra County Excursion was made on May 28th when Eton and Windsor were visited. Members assembled at Eton at the Founder's Statue in the School Yard and proceeded to the School Library. The Head Master, the Rev. C. A. Alington, D.D., met the party and gave an address. The Upper and Lower Schools, the Chapel and the Memorial Buildings were visited. In the afternoon members met at Windsor Castle and were conducted round the State Apartments and other places of interest by an official guide. St. George's Chapel was also visited and the history and architecture of the building described. By invitation of the Dean of Windsor, the Rev. A. V. Baillie, D.D., C.V.O., members of the Society were afterwards given tea at the Deanery.

An Afternoon Excursion was made on August 8th to Wonersh Church, Farley Heath and Albury Old Church. In the absence of Mr. P. M. Johnston, the Vicar, the Rev. A. L. Brown, spoke at Wonersh Church and gave an interesting account of the history of the building. Mr. S. E. Winbolt read a paper on the Roman Camp at Farley Heath and conducted the party round the banks of the ancient settlement. The small portion of masonry which still remains on the heath was inspected and a plan shown of the Celtic and Roman enclosures. Members then proceeded to Albury village for tea and later to the Old Parish Church in Albury Park.

Mr. Johnston gave an interesting description of the architecture of the Church and also of the work of repair which had lately been carried out. This included the removal of the eighteenth-century ceilings which had become dangerous and the bringing to light of the ancient roof timbers. Indications of further wall paintings had been discovered of an earlier date probably than the painting of St. Christopher on the south wall.

The Annual Excursion was held at Farnham on September 5th. In the morning Waverley Abbey was visited by permission of Major R. D. Anderson. The ruins were inspected and a paper on the history of the Abbey was read by Mr. L. C. E. Currie. Members then left by motor-coach for Vernon House, Farnham, which was seen by permission of Mrs. G. E. Morrison. In the afternoon a large number assembled and were conducted over Farnham Castle by the Rev. H. R. Huband. Repairs and restoration work involving extensive alteration in the building being now in progress at the Castle, members were able to make an examination of the ancient structure which had not hitherto been possible. Mr. Huband spoke on the history of the Castle from earliest times and exhibited a large number of pictures and plans. He explained the work of alteration which was being carried out and the many new features of interest in the building. Of these the most important was the discovery of the original Norman doorway in the Great Hall, the existence of which had been unknown before. A very careful watch was being kept and every discovery of interest recorded, and it was probable that when the work of repair was completed the evidence obtained would necessitate an entire revision of previous theories on the history of the fabric. On leaving the Castle members proceeded to Farnham High Street for tea and later to the Parish Church of St. Andrew's. In the absence of the Rector, Canon E. M. Girling, who was to have described the building, Mr. Huband again addressed the meeting and gave an interesting account of the history of the Church and its architecture.

Pilgrims' Way Meetings.—In addition to the usual excursions, a series of walking expeditions was arranged during the winter and spring months 1930–31 for the purpose of examining the ancient way running through Kent and Surrey usually known as the Pilgrims' Way. The object being to obtain a thorough grasp of the real course and meaning of the Old Road by actual inspection of well-known portions of it, the first of the meetings took place in

Kent where the Road is specially well preserved. By studying the usual position and characteristics of the well-defined parts of the road in this county, it was easier to trace the more obscure line of route in Surrey. The first walk took place on November 29th, 1930, members meeting at Maidstone Museum and proceeding by omnibus to Thurnham Church and thence on foot along the Old Way. Mr. Edwin Hart, F.S.A., organized the meetings and spoke on each occasion on the history of the Road and on other features of interest connected with it. The most important centres of interest along the Prehistoric Way were visited and all the archæological remains within easy distance of the route. Ten walks were arranged, the meeting-places being as follows: Maidstone, Aylesford, Wrotham, Otford, Oxted, Godstone, Merstham, Reigate, Dorking, Albury Downs. The further section of the Road from Shalford to Farnham was postponed for another year. Members expressed their appreciation of Mr. Hart's work in organizing the meetings and of his lectures on the history of the Road. A full description of the Old Way by Mr. Hart will be published later in the *Collections*.

1932

An Afternoon Meeting was held at St. James's Palace on March 5th, 1932, when a large number of members were present. Mr. H. Genochio, C.B.E., described the history of the building and conducted the party through the various State rooms, concluding with the Chapel Royal.

Pilgrims' Way Meetings.—Two further walking expeditions along the Pilgrims' Way took place on April 2nd and April 16th, conducted by Mr. Hart. Members met at St. Catherine's Chapel on April 2nd and walked by Sandy Lane to Compton and afterwards through the grounds of Monkshatch to Puttenham. On April 16th they met at Puttenham and walked to the junction of ancient and modern routes in the neighbourhood of Seale Church.

The Seventy-Seventh Annual General Meeting, in accordance with Rule XI, took place at Guildford on April 30th and was held at the Guildhall by kind invitation of the Mayor of Guildford.

The President, the Earl of Onslow, was in the Chair, and was supported by His Worship the Mayor, Councillor W. Harvey; Lord Farrer, President of the Surrey Record Society, and others. The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Humphry Nevill, read the notice

convening the meeting. The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and adopted. The Accounts and Report of Council for the year ending 1931, printed and in the hands of members, were taken as read.

Report of Council

for the year ending December 31st, 1931.

The Council of the Surrey Archæological Society has pleasure in presenting this, its Seventy-Seventh Annual Report, together with the Cash Account and Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the period named.

Publications.—During the year two volumes of the *Collections* have been brought out, namely Vol. XXXVIII, Part II, issued in March, for which the Society is indebted to Mrs. Grenside, and Vol. XXXIX, which Miss Giuseppi kindly undertook to see through the press and which was issued to members in October. The first of these volumes contains the final Report of the excavation of the Roman Villa at Ashtead; and a full account of the discoveries on the site of the Saxon Cemetery at Guildown appears in Vol. XXXIX. Both of these are the work of Mr. A. Lowther, valuable and very complete records. The Reproduction of Rocque's Map of Surrey, which was the third publication issued by the Society during the year, has, the Council believes, given general satisfaction. The map is on a slightly smaller scale than the original, but otherwise loses little by reproduction. It may be mentioned here that though the map is issued in respect of subscriptions received in 1926, all members who have joined the Society since 1926 can obtain it for ten shillings. Some further particulars of the various editions of the original map between the years 1762 and 1775 have come to hand since the publication of the Society's reproduction, and a note on this subject will be published in the Society's next volume.

A second volume of General Index is now being printed, and when that has been issued, all arrears of publications will, the Council is glad to be able to report, have been made up.

Excavations and Discoveries.—Four weeks' excavation at Hascombe Hill Camp was carried out for the President of the Society by Mr. S. E. Winbolt in August. A full report on this work will appear in the next volume of the *Collections*. Specimen finds, consisting of fragments of pottery, sling bolts, broken querns and worked flints, have been presented to the Museum at Guildford.

The Sandpit at Brockham Lane, Betchworth, mentioned in last

year's Report, has continued to yield finds of broken pottery of various ages, and flints. Except for a number of Roman coins, however, nothing of particular note has been dug up. The coins are now in the possession of Mr. D. Bargman.

At Eashing, near Godalming, a discovery of some interest was made in the course of work on the new By-Pass road. Five skeletons and indications of others were found lying a few feet apart immediately in the line of the new roadway. From the slight evidence available these would appear to belong to the Romano-British period. Part of a Roman bronze pin and a few bits of rough pottery were found near the burials, but there was no grave furniture. A report by Sir Arthur Keith will be published later with a description and plan of the burials. The Council takes this opportunity of again recording its appreciation of the help given by the Supervising Engineer and other Officers of the Surrey County Council in preserving the finds from destruction and of their readiness to meet the Society in every way.

Excursions.—Two whole-day and three half-day excursions were arranged during the year, as in former years. The places visited were as follows:—February 28th, 1931, The Temple Church and Middle Temple Hall; Lecturer, Master Bruce Williamson, of the Middle Temple. April 18th, 1931, Gatton Park and Merstham Church; Lecturers, H. Genochio, Esq., C.B.E., and P. M. Johnston, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. May 28th, 1931, Eton College and Windsor Castle; Lecturer, the Rev. C. A. Alington. August 8th, 1931, Wonersh Church and Albury Old Church, described by the Rev. A. L. Brown, and P. M. Johnston, Esq. September 5th, 1931, Waverley Abbey, Farnham Castle and Farnham Parish Church; Lecturers, L. C. E. Currie, Esq., and the Rev. H. R. Huband.

The Society is much indebted to Mr. R. W. Strickland, the Hon. Excursions Secretary, for his work in organizing these excursions. The very large numbers attending them are proof of the popularity of the meetings. The Council would suggest that members induce the visitors they bring to become members of the Society.

In addition to the usual excursions, a series of walking expeditions along the route of the Pilgrims' Way was organized during the winter months 1930 and 1931 and proved very interesting. Under the guidance of Edwin Hart, Esq., F.S.A., the whole of the Way from Maidstone to near Guildford was studied and ancient sites along the route visited. It is intended that these walks shall be continued during the spring.

Library, Museum and Muniment Room.—The Library has received the usual additions in exchange with other Societies.

Among the presentations made during the year is a fine volume of Collections for the History of Pirbright, presented by Dr. Curtis and Miss Cawthorn. Other presentations include: *Wealden Iron*, by Ernest Straker; *The Archæology of Surrey*, by D. C. Whimster; *A Short History of Ewell*, by C. S. Willis; and *A Brief Historical Account of Woodmansterne*, by Sir Henry Lambert.

Additions to the Museum include: The collection of finds from Hascombe Hill; a very fine fourteenth-century Jug found at Earlswood and presented by Dr. Wilfrid Hooper; Old Surrey Barley Reapers, presented by Mr. Samuel Allden; a Roman Cinerary Urn from Puttenham, presented by Mr. G. B. Gosling; and a piece of fine Linenfold Panelling, presented by Mr. C. S. Willis.

The Muniment Room has received additions from the British Record Society and also the very notable collection of Leigh-Bennet deeds already mentioned in Vol. XXXIX of the Society's publications. Progress has been made in the work of Cataloguing and Indexing, and some work has also been undertaken in the repairing of ancient seals. Members are again reminded of the importance of saving ancient documents from destruction.

Officers of the Society.—The Council believes that the appointment of the Executive Committee as recommended in last year's Report has proved beneficial to the work of the Society by facilitating co-operation between those who are responsible for administration, finance, publications, and excursions. It therefore recommends its continuance. It regrets to have to announce the resignation of Miss Heath, who undertook the Honorary Secretaryship on the resignation of Mr. Mordaunt Rogers in 1930 and now finds herself unable to carry on the work. Miss Heath has done a great deal of valuable work for the Society both as Secretary and in connection with the Library and Museum, and the Council feels that her resignation from the Secretaryship will be a great loss. It is glad to be able to recommend the appointment of Mr. Humphry Nevill as Hon. Secretary in Miss Heath's place. The Council believes him to be well qualified for the post, and considers it is particularly fortunate in obtaining the services of a Secretary who will be living in the neighbourhood of the Society's headquarters at Guildford. Mr. Nevill is a nephew of the late Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., whose name is well known to the older members of this Society. The Council is also glad to recommend the appointment of Miss Giuseppi as Hon. Editor. Miss Giuseppi has already done considerable work for the Society in editing Vol. XXXIX of the *Collections*, and the Council takes this opportunity of thanking her for her services in bringing out this volume.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.—The membership of the Society stands at present at 627. Sixty-three new members have been elected during the year, and there have been 27 deaths and 21 resignations. The Council records with deep regret the great loss the Society has sustained in the death of Mr. H. E. Malden, M.A., F.R.Hist.Soc., who has died since the date of the last Report. Mr. Malden possessed an unrivalled knowledge of the history of the County and he leaves a gap which it will be difficult to fill.

COUNCIL.—Under Rule IV the following members of Council retire and are ineligible for re-election for one year :—Eric Gardner, Esq., M.B., F.S.A., A. R. Cotton, Esq., F.S.A., and the Rev. Mark Simmonds ; also H. T. Chalcraft, Esq., and A. W. G. Lowther, Esq., who were appointed to serve the unexpired terms of office of Dr. Floyer and Sir Henry Lambert.

There is also one vacancy to be filled due to the appointment of Mr. Johnston as Vice-President, and the Council recommends the election of the following to fill up the vacancies :—Dr. J. F. Nicholls, F.S.A., W. Bacon, Esq., Miss O. M. Heath, Dr. W. Hooper, H. Genochio, Esq., C.B.E., and W. S. Field, Esq.

The Council regrets to announce the resignation of Dr. W. S. Colman from the Council and nominates the Rev. J. E. Jagger to fill the remainder of his term of office.

FINANCE.—The Annual Volume for 1901 was issued early in 1902, and in the succeeding years each issue was similarly in arrear. One effect of this was to increase the balance at the Bank, and a Deposit account was opened. This stood at £150 in 1921, and the absence of any issue at all in 1922 and again in 1926 increased it to £400 and also strengthened the Current account. The overtaking of these arrears, now nearing completion, will cancel the one account and weaken the other ; and the inclusion of three " annual " issues—two of them exceptionally costly—in this year's accounts shows this operation in process. The volume of General Index now in the press, which will represent the 1931 subscription, will also be above the average cost, and the balance remaining of the Deposit Account (temporarily invested in War Loan) is expected to cover it. On the receipts side, during 1931 the number of Subscriptions and Entrance Fees, 665, is the highest on record, comparing with 611 in 1930 and 591 in 1927, which take second and third place ; and Sales from Publications are also higher than in previous years. It is hoped that this satisfactory level will be maintained in view of the unavoidable increase of administrative expenditure and the desirability of keeping up the present standard of the publications. In the Assets, it

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Cash Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1931.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance in hand, 1/1/31: Bank	306 14 10		
Less cheque not cleared	18 0		
		305 16 10	
Cash		2 12 7	
			308 9 5
„ Subscriptions: 1928, 1			
1929, 2			
1930, 6			
1931, 577			
1932, 15			
1933, 1			
602 at 10s.		301 0 0	
„ Do. Payments in excess		2 6	
„ Entrance Fees, 63 at 10s.		31 10 0	
			332 12 6
„ Sale of Publications and Cases for Binding			27 16 1
„ „ „ Tickets for Meetings and Excursions			114 6 6
„ Interest and Dividends: Consols		6 0 8	
War Loan		20 10 0	
			26 10 8
„ Net proceeds of Sale of £108 9s. 9d. War Loan (part of the temporary investment of the former Deposit Account)			100 0 0
			£909 15 2

ARTHUR BONNER, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Excavations Fund, 1931.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance brought forward 1/1/31		19 7 10
Contributions:—		
Canon Newill	3 3 0	
Sir Hy. Lambert	1 1 0	
C. S. Willis	1 1 0	
		5 5 0
Balance in Hand 31/12/31		£24 12 10

Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Castle Arch—Rent	12 0 0		
Insurance	2 10 0		
Museum Upkeep (Contribution)	15 0 0		
Librarian and Caretaker	25 0 0		
Library: Bryant's Map of Surrey	2 0 0		
Sussex Notes and Queries (1930–31)	0 10 0		
Year Book of Societies	0 8 6		
			57 8 6
„ Publications: Printing, Illustrating, Etc.:—			
"Stained Glass," balance	8 11 9		
S.A.C. XXXVIII, ii, and Index	168 2 1		
S.A.C. XXXIX	242 9 11		
Rocque's Map	197 7 7		
Editor's postage account	1 0 6		
Cases for Binding	2 12 5		
6 copies Schedule of Antiquities and 1 *S.A.C.* XXXV.	1 11 0		
			621 15 3
„ Printing (General) and Stationery			34 17 1
„ Excursions and Annual Meeting			96 14 4
„ Postage, Petty Cash, and Cheque Book			34 5 7
„ Clerical Assistance to late Secretary (1930), Secretary and Treasurer			20 5 2
„ Subscriptions: Congress of Archæological Societies	1 0 0		
Surrey Record Society	1 0 0		
Photographic Survey of Surrey	0 2 6		
			2 2 6
„ Balance in Hand 31/12/31:—			
Bank	38 19 6		
Cash in Hand (3 officers)	3 7 3		
			42 6 9
			£909 15 2

Audited and found correct 24th February, 1932.

L. C. E. CURRIE.
RICHD. J. SADLEIR.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at December 31st, 1931.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions for 1932–3 (16)	8	0	0
,, Earmarked for Deeds Purchase	79	1	0
,, Typewriting Account (July–Dec.)	2	15	2
,, Probable cost of S.A.C. General Index, Vols. XXI–XXXIX, in the press (for 1931 subscription)	270	0	0
,, Balance in favour of Society	184	3	3
	£543	19	5

Assets.	£	s.	d.
By Investments :—			
(*a*) 2½ per cent. Consols £316 4s. 8d. (cost about £292) at market value 55½	175	10	2
(*b*) 5 per cent. War Loan 1929/47 : £301 12s. 9d. at 96	289	11	5
(*c*) 31 National Savings Certificates (issued 5/5/23)	36	11	1
,, Balance at Bank	38	19	6
,, Cash in Hand	3	7	3
	£543	19	5

The Stock of Publications, the Library, and the Museum exhibits are not valued. They are insured against Fire for £2,000.

ARTHUR BONNER, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Audited 24th February, 1932, and found correct,

RICHD. J. SADLEIR.
L. C. E. CURRIE.

may be noted that the £301 12*s.* 9*d.* 5 per cent. War Loan includes £280 9*s.* 11*d.* remaining of the temporary investment of the £400 which was on Deposit; and that the market value of both Consols and War Loan at 31st December—a period of depression—has improved since that date, showing a corresponding increase in the balance in favour of the Society.

In moving the adoption of the Report, the President spoke of the work that was being done to preserve ancient documents in the County and of the Society's work of excavation during the past year. He expressed the hope that members would continue to do all they could towards preserving records of historical interest.

The Report and Accounts were duly adopted and a vote of thanks to the President, Council and Officers of the Society for their services during the past year was carried unanimously.

The members nominated for the Council in the Report were duly elected.

Mr. Humphry Nevill was elected Honorary Secretary of the Society and Miss Giuseppi Honorary Editor. The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Arthur Bonner, was re-elected, with a vote of thanks for his services during the past year. Mr. W. R. Strickland was re-elected Honorary Excursions Secretary and Messrs. L. C. E. Currie and R. Sadleir Honorary Auditors, with a vote of thanks for their services.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the Mayor for the use of the Guildhall and to Lord Onslow for presiding.

After the meeting tea was provided at Abbot's Hospital and an interesting paper on "Deneholes and Kindred Excavations in Surrey" illustrated by lantern slides was read by Mr. Bonner.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD.

Patron.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

President.

The Right Honourable the EARL OF ONSLOW, P.C., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents.

His Grace the DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.
The Right Hon. EARL BEATTY, P.C., G.C.B., O.M.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF MIDLETON, K.P.
The Right Hon. LORD FARRER, F.S.A.
The Right Hon. SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart., K.C., LL.D., F.S.A.
Sir EDGAR HORNE.
Rev. CANON G. H. RENDALL, Lit.D.
F. F. SMALLPIECE, J.P.
Sir T. CATO WORSFOLD, Bart., LL.D., D.L., J.P.
The Right Reverend The BISHOP OF GUILDFORD.
MILL STEPHENSON, F.S.A.
M. S. GIUSEPPI, I.S.O., F.S.A.
P. M. JOHNSTON, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Council :

Sir WILLIAM WELLS, F.S.A.
Lieut.-Col. H. F. BIDDER, D.S.O., F.S.A.
Captain C. M. H. PEARCE, F.S.A.
R. H. G. LEVESON-GOWER.
Rev. J. E. JAGGER.
ERNEST WOODS.
T. GATTON SWAYNE.
Captain H. W. KNOCKER, F.S.A.
R. GARRAWAY RICE, J.P., F.S.A.
HILARY JENKINSON, M.A., F.S.A.
W. E. ST. L. FINNY, M.D., J.P., F.S.A.
R. L. ATKINSON, M.C., M.A.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir ALFRED BINGLEY, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Rev. J. K. FLOYER, D.D., F.S.A.
Sir HENRY LAMBERT, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.S.A.
EDWIN HART, F.S.A.
The Rev. Canon E. J. NEWILL.
G. B. GOSLING, F.S.A.
J. F. NICHOLS, M.C., F.S.A.
W. BACON.
Miss O. M. HEATH.
W. HOOPER, LL.D.
H. GENOCHIO, C.B.E.
W. S. FIELD.

Trustees—

The Right Hon. the EARL OF ONSLOW, P.C., F.S.A.
ARTHUR BONNER, F.S.A.

Honorary Treasurer—

ARTHUR BONNER, F.S.A.,
38, Cursitor Street, London, E.C.4.
(Telephone : Holborn 9634.)

Honorary Secretary—

HUMPHRY NEVILL,
Hullhatch, Shamley Green.
(Telephone : Bramley 46.)

Honorary Editor—

Miss M. GIUSEPPI,
72, Burlington Avenue, Kew Gardens.
(Telephone : Prospect 2749).

Honorary Excursions Secretary—

R. W. STRICKLAND,
5/6, Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

Bankers—

MARTINS BANK LIMITED,
Cocks Biddulph Branch, 16, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Librarian and Curator—

F. H. ELSLEY,
Castle Arch, Guildford.

Honorary Local Secretaries—

Albury.....Miss O. M. Heath.
Aldershot .....J. H. Gibson, M.D.
Ashtead .....A. R. Cotton, F.S.A.
Balham .....Arthur Bonner, F.S.A.
Betchworth .....Rev. E. H. Kennedy.
Bletchingley.....Edwin Hart, F.S.A.
Byfleet .....F. L. Richards.
Camberley .....Reginald Davies.
Camberwell .....Philip M. Johnston, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Cobham.....The Rev. H. P. B. Chubb.
Cranleigh .....Gen. Sir Alfred Bingley, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Croydon .....W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A.
„ .....W. C. Berwick Sayers.
Egham .....J. H. W. Pilcher, B.C.L., J.P.
Esher .....The Rev. J. K. Floyer, D.D., F.S.A.
Ewell.....Cloudesley S. Willis.
Farnham .....Harold Falkner, F.R.I.B.A.
Godalming .....C. H. Parry, J.P.
Haslemere .....E. W. Swanton.
Holmbury St. Mary ...Miss Joan Parkes.
Kingston-upon-Thames .W. E. St. L. Finny, M.D., J.P., F.S.A.
Leatherhead .....A. W. G. Lowther.
Limpsfield .....Lt.-Col. R. H. Cunnington, R.E.
Lingfield .....S. Hazell.
Merton .....The Rev. J. E. Jagger.
Reigate .....Wilfrid Hooper, LL.D.
Richmond .....A. Cecil Piper.
Send and Ripley .....Capt. C. M. H. Pearce, F.S.A.
Surbiton .....W. Bacon.
Sutton .....W. S. Field.
Weybridge .....Eric Gardner, M.B., F.S.A.
Wimbledon .....Sir William Wells, F.S.A.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Corrected to September 1, 1932.

Copies of Rules, etc., may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary.

Any Member intending to withdraw must signify this intention in writing before January 1st, otherwise he will be considered liable to pay his subscription for the current year.

It is particularly requested that speedy intimation of any change of residence, or errors in addresses, may be sent to the Honorary Secretary.

The date preceding each name indicates the year in which the name first appears in the List of Members.

This * denotes Life Compounders.
This † denotes rejoined.

1925 Adams, W. A., *Lulworth*, 60, *Red Down Road, Coulsdon.*
1926 Addison, H. L., *Barham Lodge, Weybridge.*
1932 Adney, Mrs. F. A., *The Sparrow's Nest, Searle Road, Farnham.*
1910 Alcock, Miss E., *Forest View, East Grinstead, Sussex.*
1916 Allden, Samuel, *Headley Lodge, Ockford Road, Godalming.*
1932 Allen, Charles J., F.R.B.S., *Yew Tree Cottage, Farley Green, Albury.*
1924 Allen, G. H., *Southbank, Mulgrave Road, Sutton.*
1904 Anderson, Rupert D., *Waverley Abbey, Farnham.*
1921 Angier, E. A. V., *Hayburn, Church Grove, Hampton Wick.*
1910 Apperson, G. L., I.S.O., *Wilmore, Hill Avenue, Amersham, Bucks.*
1928 Arber-Cooke, A., 61, *Pepys Road, Cottenham Park, Wimbledon, S.W.* 20.
1932 Archbald, Mrs., *Grey House, Burgh Heath, Surrey.*
1922 Armitage, Norman C., M.A., 11, *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.* 2.
1927 Armytage-Moore, C., *Winterfold House, Cranleigh.*
1906 Ashcombe, The Right Hon. Lord, *Denbies, Dorking.*
*1927 Asher, Mrs. W. C., *Round Oak, Weybridge.*
1914 Athenæum Club, 107, *Pall Mall, S.W.* 1.
1912 Atkinson, R. L., M.C., M.A., 1, *Oakley Square, N.W.* 1.

*1910 Attlee, Miss W. M., 46, *Clifton Road, Newbury, Berks.*
1929 Attwell, Miss M. E., 1, *Mill Hill Road, Barnes Common, S.W.* 13.
1928 Aukland, D., *County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames.*
1931 Ayres, F., *The Quare, Peaslake, Guildford.*

1932 Bacon, E., *La Bohême, Hurst Grove, Walton-on-Thames.*
1922 Bacon, Walter, *Waveney, Derby Road, Surbiton.*
1925 Baden-Fuller, Frank, 22, *Belvedere Grove, Wimbledon, S.W.* 19.
1922 Bailey, Miss E. O., *Faircroft, Cobham, Surrey.*
1922 Bailey, W. O., *Faircroft, Cobham, Surrey.*
*1929 Baily, Miss, 117 *Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.*1.
1930 Baily, T. Livingstone, 34, *Glebe Road, S.W.* 13.
†1930 Baker, H. Kendra, *Links House, Hindhead.*
1931 Baker-Brown, Brig.-Gen., *Melrose, Mulgrave Road, Sutton.*
*1925 Ballantyne, Horatio, *Copt Hill Court, Copt Hill Lane, Burgh Heath.*
1918 Bamber, Mrs., 27, *Craven Terrace, Lancaster Gate, W.* 2.
1929 Bamfield, Mrs. K. P., *Purser's Piece, Peaslake, Guildford.*
1929 Bannerman, Capt. R. R. Bruce, 10, *Duppas Hill Terrace, Croydon.*
*1898 Bannerman, W. Bruce, F.S.A., 4, *The Waldrons, Croydon.*
1923 Barclay, Lieut.-Col. R. W., J.P., D.L., *Bury Hill, Dorking.*
1929 Bargman, D. C., *Handycot, Calvert Road, Dorking.*
1903 Barlow, C. J., *Western Down, Guildown Road, Guildford.*
1931 Barlow, Miss M., *June Cottage, Shere, Guildford.*
1912 Barnes, Sir G. S., *Fox Holm, Cobham, Surrey.*
1913 Barron, A. L., *Clophill, Sandy Lane, Wallington.*
1920 Barton, Capt. F. R., *Roundals, Hambledon, Godalming.*
1903 Bashall, John, M.A., *Downs Hill, Runfold, Farnham.*
1931 Bashford, Rev. H. L., *Dibon Lodge, Godalming.*
1902 Bates, Ernest, A.R.I.B.A., *Winton Croft, Purley Downs Road, Purley.*
1922 Bateson, Miss F., *Burgate, Godalming.*
1891 Battersea Public Library, *Lavender Hill, S.W.* 11.
1922 Bawtree, Harold, *Brambleacres, Worcester Road, Sutton.*
1920 Bayley, Harold, *Drury House, Russell Street, W.C.* 2.
1922 Beatty, The Right Hon. Earl, G.C.B., O.M., *Reigate Priory, Reigate.*
1926 Beaver, Hugh, *The Dower House, Oatlands Drive, Walton-on-Thames.*
1921 Beddington, Carshalton, and Wallington Archæological Society (Miss E. W. Madder, *Hon. Sec., Westcroft Farm Cottage, Carshalton*).

1926 Beeton, Sir Mayson, *Highlands, Seven Hills Road, Walton-on-Thames.*
1926 Beeton, Lady, *Highlands, Seven Hills Road, Walton-on-Thames.*
1926 Beeton, Mrs. Stanley, *Corbie Wood, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.*
1926 Bell, Mrs. Maud C., *The Cottage, Lingfield.*
*1902 Bell, W. A. Juxon, *Pendell Court, Bletchingley, Redhill.*
*1903 Berry, Frederick J., *Limpsfield, Oxted, Surrey.*
1916 Bevill-Champion, Frederic George, *Northcote House, Grymes Hill, Stapleton, New York State, U.S.A.*
1909 Bidder, Lieut.-Col. H. F., D.S.O., F.S.A., 7, *Sussex Mansions, S.W. 7.*
1923 Bingley, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred H., K.C.I.E., C.B., *The Causey, Cranleigh.*
1919 Binney, Charles N., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Edgecombe, Walton-on-the-Hill.*
1915 Binney, Mrs. E. A., *Leyton Lodge, Denmark Road, Carshalton.*
1908 Bird, Rev. G. S., *Rowledge Vicarage, Hampshire.*
1926 Bird, H., *Long Acre, Cranleigh.*
1932 Bishop, Miss L. I. E., *The Old Rectory, Stoke d'Abernon.*
1929 Blackburne, Rev. A. S. P., M.A., *Stoke D'Abernon Rectory, Cobham.*
1925 Blacking, W. H. B., 21, *The Close, Salisbury.*
1925 Bloxam, R. N., *Ockham Rectory, Woking.*
1924 Bluett, G. M., M.R.C.S., *Wilmer Lodge, Epsom Rd., Guildford.*
1906 Bonner, Arthur, F.S.A. (Hon. Treasurer), 38, *Cursitor Street, E.C. 4.*
1931 Borrett, Allen C., 24, *Palace Road, East Molesey.*
1920 Bosanquet, Rev. B. H., *Churt Vicarage, near Farnham.*
1919 Boston Public Library, U.S.A., *c/o Bernard Quaritch,* 11, *Grafton Street, W.* 1.
1930 Boston, The Lady, *Monkshatch, Compton, Guildford.*
1909 Bouverie, Hon. Stuart Pleydell, *High Barn, Godalming.*
1898 Bowyer, Percy A., 101, *Grand Avenue, Worthing.*
1927 Box, Mrs. A. M., *Wroxeter, Mountside, Guildford.*
1924 Box, D. E. Hazell, *Wroxeter, Mountside, Guildford.*
1926 Box, Frank E., *Wroxeter, Mountside, Guildford.*
1922 Boxall, Miss Hilda, *Averill Lodge, Gloucester Road, Kingston Hill.*
1929 Boyden, Mrs. A. K., *Holmwood, South Bank, Surbiton.*
1921 Brandreth, Mrs., *Heathcroft, Weybridge.*
1931 Bray, F. Edmund, *Netley Park, Gomshall, Guildford.*
1926 Bray, Francis E., *Woodham Grange, Horsell, Woking.*

1931 Bray, Mrs. F. E., *Woodham Grange, Horsell, Woking.*
*1894 Bremner, A., *Airlie Lodge, Surbiton.*
1923 Bremner, Mrs., *Court Cottage, Warlingham.*
1910 Brighton Public Library, *Brighton.*
1929 Brittain, Rev. E. R., *Hersham Vicarage, Walton-on-Thames.*
1932 Broderick, A. R. T., *Elfordleigh, Horsell Park, Woking.*
*1894 Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S., Bart., M.A., *Brockham Warren, Betchworth.*
1926 Brown, G. Bridgmore, *Sunnyside, Heathdene Road, Wallington.*
*1898 Burgess, Charles, *Birch Hanger, Godalming.*
1920 Burl, D. A., *Little Gables, 20, The Parade, Epsom.*
1922 Burmester, J. W. S., F.R.I.B.A., *Fairholme, Sutton.*
1902 Butler, Hubert A., *Crab Hill, South Nutfield, Surrey.*
1892 Butler, Miss M., *The Fishponds, Surbiton Hill.*
1921 Butler, Wm., *Percy House, West End, Esher.*

1927 CAMPBELL-COOKE, B., 8, *Chartfield Avenue, Putney, S.W. 15.*
1905 Canham, G. M., 198, *Ewell Road, Surbiton, Surrey.*
1931 Capadose, Miss E., *Cookes Place, Albury, Guildford.*
1930 Cardew-Rendle, H., *The Manse, Godalming, Surrey.*
1931 Carter, H. E., 57, *Jerningham Road, New Cross, S.E. 14.*
1931 Catley, Miss E. K., *Brockett, Hook, Surbiton.*
1932 Cator, Miss M., *Redwood, Chiddingfold.*
*1926 Cawdor, Countess, *Frensham Hall, Shottermill, Haslemere.*
1921 Cawthorn, Miss, *Hatchers, Pirbright, Surrey.*
1920 Chadwyck-Healey, Sir Gerald, Bart., 49A, *Pall Mall, S.W. 1.*
1896 Chalcraft, H. T., *Rock Hill, Sydney Road, Guildford.*
1924 Chamberlain, J. A., 44, *Barrington Road, S.W. 9.*
1932 Chambers, Miss I. M., *Cauldwell, Hersham Road, Walton-on-Thames.*
*1894 Chambers, James, M.D., *The Priory, Roehampton.*
1930 Champernowne, Mrs. E. M., *Drydown, Shere, Guildford.*
1931 Chance, F. H., *Moore's Orchard, Cobham, Surrey.*
1929 Chance, Mrs. A. Meryon, *Moore's Orchard, Cobham.*
1929 Chance, Miss M. Meryon, *Moore's Orchard, Cobham.*
1898 Chance, Sir William, Bart., J.P., *Leigh Manor, Cuckfield, Hayward's Heath.*
*1889 Chancellor, Edwin Beresford, M.A., F.R.Hist.Soc., 11, *Regency Mansions, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
1922 Chapman, James, *Banstead Place, Banstead.*
1914 Charrington, M. V., *How Green, Hever, Edenbridge, Kent.*
1906 Charterhouse School Library, *Godalming.*
1927 Cheston, Mrs. A. E., 25 *Cavendish Road, Sutton.*
1924 Chettle, E. A., *Alderbrook, Cranleigh.*

1915 Chicago, Ill., Newbury Library, *c/o Messrs. Stevens & Brown, 28 Little Russell Street, W.C.* 1.
1923 Child, S. A., *The Crossways, Cobham, Surrey.*
1925 Christie, Ernest, *Polingfold, Ockley, Dorking.*
1919 Chubb, Rev. H. P. B., *Hatchford Parsonage, Cobham, Surrey.*
1910 Clark, C. S. Gordon, *Logmore, Westcott, Dorking.*
1921 Clay, Major Ernest C., *White House, Buckland.*
1929 Clemence, T. R., *St. Mary's House, Guildford.*
1928 Cleveland Public Library, 35, *Superior Avenue, Ohio, U.S.A.* (*c/o Messrs. Hy. Sotheran, Ltd.*, 43, *Piccadilly, W.*1).
1909 Cocks, Walter, *Baker Street, Weybridge.*
1930 Coggin, Capt. T. G. C., 114, *Carshalton Park Road, Carshalton.*
1932 Coggin, Mrs., 114, *Carshalton Park Road, Carshalton.*
1931 Coleman, H. F., *Cumberland Lodge, Kingston Hill.*
*1894 Colman, Sir Jeremiah, Bart., J.P., *Gatton Park, Gatton.*
1920 Colman, W. S., M.D., *Marlingford, Greenhill Road, Farnham.*
1931 Combridge, J. T., 58, *Fengates Road, Redhill.*
1898 Connor, Arthur B., 9, *Kewstock Road, Weston-super-Mare.*
1912 Constitutional Club, The, *Northumberland Avenue, W.C.* 2.
1901 Cook, Sir C. A., K.C.B., *Sullingstead, Hascombe, Godalming.*
1920 Cook, Sir H. F., Bart., F.S.A., *Doughty House, Richmond.*
1930 Cooksey, Rev. Father W., P.P., H.C.F., *The Presbytery, Caterham.*
1891 Cooper, Mrs. T. S., *Chaleshurst, Chiddingfold, Godalming.*
1903 Cooper, Wilbraham V., 9A, *Gloucester Place, W.* 1.
1926 Copenhagen Royal Library, *c/o Francis Edwards, 83a, High Street, Marylebone, W.* 1.
1925 Corfield, Dr. Carruthers, 217, *Balham High Road, S.W.* 17.
1930 Corfield, John, *Woodstock, Sutton Common Road, Sutton.*
1919 Cornell University Library, *c/o Messrs. E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd.*, 14, *Grape Street, W.C.* 2.
1926 Cotton, A. R., F.S.A., *Inward Shaw, Park Lane, Ashtead.*
1930 Cotton, Mrs. A. R., *Inward Shaw, Park Lane, Ashtead.*
1927 Cottrell, Mrs. F. M., *Dunedin, Giggs Hill, Thames Ditton.*
1904 Cox, George Percy, *Stone House, Godalming.*
1929 Cox, Percy, *The Cottage, Windmill Lane, Ewell.*
1929 Craven, Miss M. J. A., *Fernside, Harrow Road West, Dorking.*
1926 Crawley, J. P., *Violet Bank*, 45, *Fairdene Road, Coulsdon.*
1932 Crofts, F. W., *Wildern, Blackheath, Guildford.*
1926 Crosfield, Miss M. C., F.G.S., *Greensand*, 78, *Doods Road, Reigate.*
1927 Cross, Miss D. L., *Dentons Green, Lawfords Hill Road, Worplesdon.*

*1907 Crosse, Miss Kathleen, M., *The Yew House, Caterham Valley, Surrey.*
1932 Crowter, G. C., *Barrow Wood, Peter Avenue, Oxted.*
1892 Croydon Free Public Library (W. C. Berwick Sayers, Librarian), *Croydon.*
1922 Cruttwell, H. A., M.D., *New Place, Bagshot.*
1931 Cunnington, Lieut.-Col. R. H., R.E., *Pebble Hill House, Limpsfield.*
1914 Currie, L. C. E., *Pardons, Warwicks Bench, Guildford.*
1920 Curtis, George, *Meadow View, Chiddingfold, Godalming.*
1925 Curtis, Henry, F.R.C.S., 1, *Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Inner Temple, E.C.* 4.

1932 Dalley, H. G., 24, *Lansdowne Road, Aldershot.*
1930 Davidson-Houston, Mrs. C., *Little Glen, Butlers Dene, Woldingham.*
1927 Davies, F. T. H., M.B., 6, *Dapdune Crescent, Woodbridge Road, Guildford.*
1918 Davies, Reginald, *Heatherbank, Church Hill, Camberley.*
1932 Davies, F. W., 12, *Croydon Road, Reigate.*
1931 Davis, Miss A. M., *Four Winds, Limpsfield.*
1925 Dawson, Rear-Admiral W. Pudsey, *Fairfield House, Great Bookham.*
1932 Day, C. T., 57, *Surbiton Road, Kingston-on-Thames.*
1932 Day, Mrs. C. T., 57, *Surbiton Road, Kingston-on-Thames.*
1915 Detroit, Michigan, Public Library, *c/o Messrs. Stevens & Brown, 28 Little Russell Street, W.C.* 1.
1902 Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C., M.A., D.C.L., F.S.A., Dean of the Arches, *Nobles, Dormansland, East Grinstead, Sussex.*
1930 Dixey, Charles, 48A, *Putney Hill, S.W.* 15.
1925 Donkin, Mrs., *Winterfold Cottage, Albury, Guildford.*
1928 Drew, Miss J. H., *Heathfield, Albury, Guildford.*
1898 Druce, G. C., F.S.A., *Flishinghurst, Cranbrook, Kent.*
1931 Drysdale, Mrs. M., *King's Corner, Chantry New Road, Guildford.*
1930 Dumas, Mrs. D., *Buckland Cop, Betchworth.*
1932 Duncan, Charles M., *Green Loaning, The Chase, Reigate.*
1932 Duncan, Mrs., *Cognors, Marley Heights, Haslemere.*
1927 Dunnell, Miss B., *Whimsy Way, Deepdene Park Road, Dorking.*

1930 Eagles, Mrs. V. H., *Longhouse, Hurtmore, Godalming.*
1905 Eagleton, Leonard O., 40, *Chancery Lane, W.C.* 2.
1925 Eason, Edward William, 20, *Kew Green, Richmond.*

1922 Ebbisham, Rt. Hon. Lord, *Fairmile Hatch, Cobham.*
1891 Edge, Rev. W. H. F., M.A., *Vine Cottage, The Bourne, Farnham.*
1924 Edwards, William C., 3, *Victoria Road, Clapham, S.W.* 4.
1930 Egerton, Major G. W., *Godstone Place, Godstone.*
1915 Eldridge, A. G., *Hastings House,* 10, *Norfolk Street, W.C.* 2.
1931 Ellershaw, Mrs., *Hatch Hill House, Churt, Farnham.*
1898 Ellis, Hugh J., *Ashwicke,* 20, *The Avenue, Surbiton.*
1906 Ellis, Stanley, 29, *Chertsey Street, Guildford.*
1914 Elwin, Miss, *Heathercote, Milford Heath, Surrey.*
1924 Erith, Charles, *Winchfield,* 46, *Albion Road, Sutton.*
*1913 Eumorfopoulos, George, F.S.A., 7, *Chelsea Embankment, S.W.* 3.
1928 Evans, Miss B. C., *Holly House, Rose Hill, Dorking.*
1930 Evans, John, *Sandway, Upper Rose Hill, Dorking.*
1927 Eve, Cecil G. W., F.R.I.B.A., 16, *Hanover Square, W.* 1.
1932 Everett, Frank, *The Red Lodge, Thursley.*
1932 Everett, Mrs. F., *The Red Lodge, Thursley.*
1931 Evershed, W. L., *The Crest, Aldershot Road, Guildford.*
1930 Exmouth, Viscount, *Highcombe Edge, Hindhead.*

1930 Fagg, C. C., 1, *Campden Road, South Croydon.*
1910 Falkner, Harold, F.R.I.B.A., 24, *West Street, Farnham.*
1931 Falkner, V. M., 63, *Elmfield Avenue, Teddington.*
1921 Farley, J. W., *Rosemary, Cobham Road, Fetcham, Leatherhead.*
*1901 Farrer, The Right Hon. Lord, F.S.A., *Abinger Hall, Dorking.*
1912 Fearon, J. G., *Fearon House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.* 1.
1931 Fearon, P. V., *Russets, Barnett Wood Lane, Ashtead.*
1910 Field, W. S., *Hill Crest, Eaton Road, Sutton.*
1892 Finny, W. E. St. Lawrence, M.D., J.P., F.S.A., 41, *Liverpool Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.*
1932 Finny, Mrs. W. E. St. L., 41, *Liverpool Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.*
1930 Fletcher, G., M.A., F.G.S., M.R.I.A., 49, *Fairdene Road, Coulsdon.*
1909 Floyer, Rev. John K., D.D., F.S.A., *The Rectory, Esher.*
1931 Ford, Mrs. H. R., *The Croft, Shalford, Surrey.*
1923 Foster, T. M., *Marks, Eggars Hill, Aldershot.*
*1905 Francis, William, 23, *St. Leonards Road, Eastbourne.*
1905 Freeman, George H., 9, *Alexandra Road, Kingston Hill.*
1931 Freshfield, Miss F., *Eaton Hurst, London Road, Reigate.*
1909 Fry, L. G., *Stonycroft, Limpsfield.*

1921 Fry, Sir William, D.L., F.R.G.S., *Nevin, Hook Heath, Woking.*
1929 Furniss, A. F., *Yew Tree Cottage, High Street, Epsom.*

1906 GANDY, Walter, 27, *Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.* 4.
*1909 Gardner, Eric, M.B., F.S.A., *Portmore House, Weybridge.*
1919 Gardner, Mrs. Eric, *Portmore House, Weybridge.*
1912 Garsia, H. C., *Glencairn, Epsom.*
1927 Genochio, H., C.B.E., 6, *Woodfield Avenue, Streatham, S.W.* 16.
1927 Gibson, E. Morris, *Great Halfpenny, Cheam, Surrey.*
1911 Gibson, J. H., M.D., *The White House, Aldershot.*
1932 Gibson, Mrs. J. H., J.P., *The White House, Aldershot.*
1928 Giddings, G. Carter, *East Mersea, Colchester.*
*1897 Giuseppi, M.S., I.S.O., F.S.A., 72, *Burlington Avenue, Kew Gardens.*
1932 Giuseppi, Miss M., 72, *Burlington Avenue, Kew Gardens.*
1908 Glyn, Rev. A. P., *East Clandon Rectory, Guildford.*
1922 Glyn, Sir Arthur, Bart., *The Well House, Ewell.*
1922 Godward, Alfred, *Birthorpe, Woodcote Park Road, Epsom.*
1891 Goldney, Sir F. H., Bart., *Beechfield, Corsham, Wiltshire.*
1909 Goodenough, F., *Filkins Hall, Lechlade, Glos.*
1905 Goodman, C. H., 8, *Foxholes Road, Southbourne, Hants.*
1924 Gosling, G. B., M.A., F.S.A., *Kiln Field, Puttenham, Guildford.*
1920 Gossage, W. H., M.D., 11, *London Street, Chertsey.*
1930 Graham, James, C.B.E., *Heathside, Limpsfield.*
1931 Gray, H. E. C., *Marsham, Leatherhead Road, Ashtead.*
1929 Greenwood, Col. C. F. H., D.S.O., O.B.E., *Mendips, Langley Avenue, Surbiton.*
1926 Greer, F. W., *Payson's Croft, Woldingham.*
1926 Grenside, Mrs. Ralph, *Lob's Wood, Weybridge.*
1930 Grinling, C. H., 71, *Rectory Place, Woolwich, S.E.* 18.
1931 Grinsell, L. V., *Bloomsbury House Club, Cartwright Gardens, W.C.* 1.
1924 Grisdale, Miss K. P., *Esgairs, Horsell, Woking.*
1925 Grist, Charles J., M.A., F.R.G.S., *Avalon, Smallfield, nr. Horley.*
1922 Guest, William, *Woodcote, Hampton Wick.*
1921 Guest, Mrs. William, *Woodcote, Hampton Wick.*
1898 Guildford Institute, *Guildford.*
1927 Guildford, Rt. Rev. Bishop of, *The Grange, Cobham.*
1925 Guinness, Howard R., *Clandon Regis, West Clandon, Guildford.*

1905 Günther, H. A., M.B., *Hampton Wick, Kingston-on-Thames.*
1930 Guy, Canon D. S., *Sherwood, Warwicks Bench, Guildford.*

1925 HALAHAN, S. Crosby, *Little Croft, Chiddingfold.*
1931 Hall, Mrs. P. L., 126, *Belgrave Road, London, S.W.* 1.
*1927 Halsey, Sir Laurence E., 64, *Elm Park Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.* 10.
1922 Hamilton, James, *Bylands, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.*
1903 Hammersmith Public Libraries, Carnegie (Central) Library, *Hammersmith, W.* 6.
1909 Harding, Sir Edward J., M.A., 47, *Grey Coat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.* 1.
1931 Harris, Samuel, *Hill Top, Gravelly Hill, Caterham Valley.*
1930 Hart, Miss C. M., *Mulgrave House, Sutton.*
1901 Hart, Edwin, F.S.A., *New Hextalls, Whitehill, Bletchingley.*
1925 Hart, Mrs. Edwin, *New Hextalls, Whitehill, Bletchingley.*
1922 Hart, J. H., *Mulgrave House, Sutton.*
1931 Hart, John M., *Milestones, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.*
1922 Hart, T. O., *Mulgrave House, Sutton.*
1916 Harvard University Library, *c/o E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd.,* 14, *Grape Street, W.C.* 2.
1917 Haslemere Natural History Society, *Educational Museum, Haslemere.*
1928 Hasluck, P. P. H., *Mead House, Westcott, near Dorking.*
*1919 Hawkins, L. M., M.A., *Dynevor Lodge, Bedford.*
1932 Hayes, Miss, *Green End, Monument Green, Weybridge.*
1926 Hazell, S., *The Garth, Lingfield.*
1912 Heath, Miss O. M. *Albury, near Guildford.*
1913 Heaton, Beresford R., J.P., *Round Down, Gomshall.*
*1908 Henderson, A. D., *The Mills, Ewell.*
1932 Henderson, Miss A. M., *The Grange, Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey.*
*1910 Henderson, David, *Vachery, Cranleigh.*
1907 Herron, G. F., *Cheam Lodge,* 3, *Dorset Road, Bexhill.*
1922 Hewson, Mrs. V. E., *Green End Cottage, Witley, Surrey.*
1930 Hill, F. Rowland, 8, *Hart Street, Cripplegate, E.C.* 2.
1922 Hills, W. P., *Coombe Cottage, Windmill Lane, Epsom.*
1922 Holland, Sir E. J., J.P., D.L., *Silverdale, Grange Road, Sutton.*
1921 Hooper, Wilfrid, LL.D., *Loxwood, Ridgway Road, Redhill.*
1909 Horne, Sir Edgar, Bart., 110, *Mount Street, W.* 1.
1931 Houlder, H. F., *Little Shaw, Rock Shaw Road, Merstham, Surrey.*
1931 Houlder, Mrs. H. F., *Little Shaw, Rock Shaw Road, Merstham, Surrey.*

1901 Hovenden, E. C., 1, *The Waldrons, Croydon.*
1932 Hoyle, R. D., *Pilgrims Corner, Gravelly Hill, Caterham.*
1932 Hoyle, Mrs., *Pilgrims Corner, Gravelly Hill, Caterham.*
1931 Huband, Rev. H. R., *Ipsley Lodge, near Farnham.*
1930 Hudson, Rev. A. H., *The Rectory, Holmbury St. Mary.*
1915 Hughes, A. E., J.P., F.R.I.B.A., *Westcroft, Pyrford, Woking.*
1931 Hutton, Mrs. G. M., *The Fairway, Merrow, Guildford.*

1924 Imrie, G. B., *The Green, Esher.*
1909 Iveagh, The Right Hon. the Earl of, C.M.G., *Pyrford Court, Woking.*

1912 Jagger, Rev. J. E., *Merton Vicarage, S.W.* 19.
1922 James, Mrs. E. W., *Treprisk, Warren Road, Guildford.*
1915 Jameson-Turner, Mrs., 22, *Lovelace Gardens, Surbiton.*
1909 Janson, Mrs. E. C., *Newdigate Place, Newdigate, Dorking.*
*1924 Jell, C. E., *Field House, Wistlers Wood, Woldingham, Surrey.*
*1908 Jenkinson, Hilary, M.A., F.S.A., 29, *Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.* 3.
1919 Jennings, Gilbert D., J.P., *Tangley Cottage, Horsell, Woking.*
1919 Jennings, Reginald A. V., *Tangley Cottage, Horsell, Woking.*
1920 Jerram, Miss Mary L., *Kemensdyne, Epsom Road, Guildford.*
1928 Jerram, Miss T. P., *Kemensdyne, Epsom Road, Guildford.*
*1910 Jillard, H. P., *Oak Hill, Enton Green, Godalming.*
1925 Johnson, A. W., *Waveney, St. Mary's Road, Ditton Hill.*
1930 Johnson, Mrs. A. W., *Waveney, St. Mary's Road, Ditton Hill.*
1931 Johnson, Bryan E., *Little Green Field, Pains Hill, Limpsfield.*
1925 Johnston, George D., 10, *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.* 2.
1899 Johnston, Philip M., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., *Sussex Lodge, Champion Hill, S.E.* 5.
1919 Jones, Miss A. Horatia, *Weydown House, Haslemere.*
1922 Jones, Mrs. G. Farewell, *Brenley, Commonside, Mitcham.*
1922 Jones, Miss M. F. Farewell, *Brenley, Commonside, Mitcham.*
1930 Jupp, C. S., 84, *Wellesley Road, Croydon.*

1914 Keep, A. P., *The Hut, Holmwood.*
1912 Kelly, A. L., *Hockley Lands, Worplesdon.*
1930 Kempster, Mrs. J. W., *Chalk Hill, Guildown, Guildford.*
1931 Kennedy, Rev. E. H., *The Vicarage, Betchworth, Surrey.*
1911 Kensington Public Library (Wm. Wadley, Chief Librarian), *Kensington High Street, W.* 8.
1932 Kent, Miss R. E., *Neb House, Old Oxted.*

1931 Ker, Mrs. W. P., *The Malt House, East Horsley.*
1898 Kerby, J. Ramsay, *Southboro' Lodge, Surbiton.*
1930 King-Church, Miss D. M., *Wonwron, Albury Heath, Guildford.*
1932 King-Church, Miss M., *Wonwron, Albury Heath, Guildford.*
1901 Kingston-upon-Thames Public Library.
†1928 Kirkham, Mrs. C. G. S., *Oak House, 25, Grove Road, Surbiton.*
1925 Klein, Walter G., F.S.A., *7, Eldon Road, N.W. 3.*
1930 Knevett, Edgar de, *The Homestead, 23, St. Martin's Avenue, Epsom.*
1931 Knevett, Mrs. de, *The Homestead, 23, St. Martin's Avenue, Epsom.*
1923 Knocker, Capt. H. W., F.S.A., 36, *Birdhurst Rise, S. Croydon.*

1902 LAMBERT, Miss Beatrice, *c/o Westminster Bank, 214, High Holborn, W.C. 1.*
*1908 Lambert, Sir Henry C. M., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Larklands, Banstead.*
1932 Lambert, H. Uvedale, *South Park Farm, Bletchingley.*
1908 Langdon-Down, R., M.B., *Normansfield, Hampton Wick.*
1914 Lapidge, M. H., 31, *Lower Teddington Road, Hampton Wick.*
*1899 Latham, Morton, *Hollow Dene, Frensham, Farnham.*
1923 Lawson, H. P., *Brock Hill, Horsell, Woking.*
1929 Leaning, Mrs. F. E., *Elmstead, Epsom Lane, Tadworth.*
1925 Lees, Miss E. M. L., 26, *Cecil Road, Cheam, Sutton.*
1919 Le Marchant, H. C., *Chobham Place, Woking.*
*1924 Lethaby, Major T., *The Old Rectory House, Wimbledon Park.*
1906 Leveson-Gower, Charles, *Titsey Place, Limpsfield.*
1927 Leveson-Gower, R. H. G., *Titsey Place, Limpsfield.*
1904 Lincoln's Inn, the Hon. Society of, *The Library, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.*
1926 Lindley, Miss E. J., *Godstone Place, Godstone.*
1920 List, Mrs. A. M., *North Lodge, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.*
1895 Livett, Rev. Canon G. M., B.A., F.S.A., *Stoneleigh, Old Dover Road, Canterbury.*
1898 Lloyds Bank Ltd., *Guildford.*
1865 London, The Corporation of, *Guildhall Library, E.C. 2.*
1889 London Library, *St. James's Square, S.W. 1.*
1932 London, University of, *University College, Gower Street, W.C. 1.*
1927 Lowther, A. W. G., *The Old Quarry, Ashtead.*

*1912 MACANDREW, Miss, *Juniper Hall, Dorking.*
1930 McIntosh, Miss A., C.B.E., *The Sheiling, Halfpenny Lane, Chilworth.*

1930 Mackintosh, L. P. F., *Heatherlea Cottage, Blackheath, Guildford.*
*1925 McLeod, Sir Charles C., Bart., *The Fairfields, Cobham.*
1922 Madeley, Mrs., *Kingshene, Warren Road, Guildford.*
1928 Mallet, Sir Charles, *Millbrook House, Guildford.*
1928 Mallet, Lady, *Millbrook House, Guildford.*
1910 Manchester, John Rylands Library.
1922 Mann, Mrs., *White Cottage, Fetcham Park, Leatherhead.*
1930 Mann, S., *Ivyhall Bungalow, Victoria Road, Cranleigh.*
1927 Margary, I. D., M.A., *Yew Lodge, East Grinstead, Sussex.*
1932 Marsh, Miss F., *Anderida, S. Holmwood, Dorking.*
1923 Marsh, F. A., *Stonar-quarter Mill, Godalming.*
1926 Marshall, C. J., F.R.I.B.A., *Balvaird, Burdon Lane, Cheam.*
1912 Marshall, Mrs. Dendy, *Chinthurst Lodge, Guildford.*
1889 Marsland, Ellis, *St. Davids, Painswick, Glos.*
1928 Marson, Miss K. M., *Edgecumbe, Sydney Road, Guildford.*
1928 Mason, A. J., 112, *Drakefield Road, Tooting Common, S.W.* 17.
1894 Master, C. Hoskins, *Exbury House, Exbury, Southampton.*
1932 Masterman, Capt. J. S., *High Twelve, Tekels Park, Camberley.*
1928 Masters, T. O., *The Bank House, Ewell.*
1926 Mathews, E. J., *Brockley Combe, Oatlands Park, Weybridge.*
1931 Medlicott, S. J., 58, *Castlenau, Barnes, S.W.* 13.
1911 Mellersh, Miss E., *Matteryes, Hambledon, Godalming.*
1925 Mellersh, Miss E. M., *Matteryes, Hambledon, Godalming.*
1930 Michigan, University of, *Ann Arbor, Mich., U.S.A.* (per Hy. Sotheran, Ltd., 43, *Piccadilly, W.* 1).
1932 Middle Temple Library, *London, E.C.*4.
1922 Midleton, The Right Hon. the Earl of, *Peperharow, Godalming.*
1923 Miller, Miss G. E., 69, *Grosvenor Street, W.*
1930 Millett, S. C., 320, *East* 57*th Street, New York City.*
1929 Milne, Miss Bessey, *The White House, Holmbury St. Mary.*
1906 Milne, J. Grafton, 20, *Bardwell Road, Oxford.*
1896 Minet, W., M.A., F.S.A., *Fountain Court, Temple, E.C.* 4.
1891 Minet Public Library, *Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E.* 5.
1932 Minton-Senhouse, Mrs., *Merrymead, Haslemere.*
1924 Miskin, G., J.P., *Hillrise, Walton-on-Thames.*
1912 Morris, J. E., B.A., *Mount Pleasant, Totnes, Devon.*
1930 Morrish, Mrs. C. L., *Holmwood Lodge, near Dorking.*
1922 Morrish, H. G., *Grays, Haslemere.*
1930 Morrish, J. H., *Greenaway, Grange Road, Caterham Valley.*
1919 Morrish, Ralph S., *Uplands, Cobham.*
1922 Mott, Harold F., *Broome Cottage, Betchworth.*
1930 Mould, Mrs. P. G., *Gorse Cottage, Haslemere.*

1929 Moulton, S. P., *Bushey Cottage, Windmill Lane, Epsom.*
1932 Mourilyan, D. C. F., *Dean Cottage, Peperharow Road, Godalming.*
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1911 Murray, Mrs., *Ellesmere, Weybridge.*
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1898 Norris, Mrs., *Hill View, Ryde's Hill, Guildford.*
1931 Norris, Oswald J., *The Homestead, Banstead.*
1929 North, Harold G., *Weywards, Godalming.*
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1930 Oddy, A. E., 5, *Duchess Street, London, W.* 1.
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1910 Onslow, The Right Hon. the Earl of, P.C., O.B.E., F.S.A., *Clandon Park, Guildford.*
1921 Onslow, The Countess of, *Clandon Park, Guildford.*
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1906 Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, *Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.*
1932 Oxted and Limpsfield Association for the Protection of the Amenities, *Station Road West, Oxted.*

1898 PAGE, G. F., J.P., F.S.I., F.A.I., *Coombe-Barton, Kingston-upon-Thames.*
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I.—The Society shall be called THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

II.—The objects of this Society shall be—

1. To collect and publish the best information on the Ancient Arts and Monuments of the County: including Prehistoric Antiquities; Architecture, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military; Sculpture; Paintings on Walls, Wood, or Glass; History and Antiquities, comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges, and Customs; Heraldry and Genealogy; Costume; Numismatics; Ceramics; Ecclesiastical History and Endowments; and Charitable Foundations, Records, etc.; and all other matters comprised under the head of Archæology.

2. To procure careful observations and preservation of antiquities discovered in the progress of works such as Railways, Foundations of Buildings, etc.

3. To encourage individuals or public bodies in making researches and excavations, and afford them suggestions and co-operation.

4. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which Monuments of every description may, from time to time, be threatened; and to collect accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions thereof.

III.—The Society shall consist of Members and Honorary Members, Individuals, Societies or Institutions.

IV.—The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council of Management to consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary or Secretaries and Editor, who shall be elected annually; and of twenty-four members, six of whom shall be elected each year for a period of four years and shall then retire and be ineligible for re-election till after a lapse of one year. In addition to these the Council may co-opt annually for a period of one year not more than six additional members. The Council may, upon the death or resignation of an elected member, co-opt another member in his place for the unexpired portion of his period of membership. Three members of the Council, exclusive of the Secretary or Secretaries, shall form a quorum. All offices shall be honorary.

V.—The names of candidates for Membership shall, on the written nomination of a Member, be submitted to the Council for election.

VI.—Each Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, to be due on the 1st of January in each year, in advance, and an Entrance Fee of Ten Shillings, or £8 in lieu thereof, as a composition for life. Societies and Institutions shall not be entitled to pay a composition.

VII.—The Subscriptions of Members shall entitle them to one copy of all publications issued by direction of the Council during their Membership; and no publication shall be issued to Members whose Subscriptions are in arrear. Members whose subscriptions are *upwards of two years* in arrear may, after due notice, be removed from the List of Members.

VIII.—All payments to be made to the Treasurer, to the account of the Society, at such Banking-house as the Society may direct; and no cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council; and every cheque shall be signed by the Treasurer on behalf of the Society.

IX.—The Lord-Lieutenant of the County, all Members of the House of Peers residing in or who are Landed Proprietors in the County; also all Members of the House of Commons representing the County or its Boroughs; the High Sheriff of the County for the time being; the Chairman of the Surrey County Council, and such other persons as the Council may determine, shall be invited to become Vice-Presidents, if Members of the Society.

X.—Persons eminent for their services to Archæology or Antiquarian Research shall be eligible to be associated to the Society as Honorary Members, and be elected at a General Meeting; and no person shall be nominated to this class without the sanction of the Council.

XI.—An Annual General Meeting shall be held at such date, time and place as the Council shall appoint, to receive and consider the Report and Accounts of the Council on the state of the Society, and to elect the Officers for the ensuing twelve months.

XII.—There shall be also such other General Meetings in each year for the reading of papers and other business, to be held at such times and places as the Council may direct.

XIII.—The Council may at any time call a Special General Meeting, and they shall at all times be bound to do so on the written requisition of Ten Members, specifying the nature of the business to be transacted. Notice of the time and place of such Meeting

shall be sent to the Members at least fourteen days previously, mentioning the subject to be brought forward; and no other subject shall be discussed at such Meeting.

XIV.—The Council shall meet for the transaction of business connected with the management of the Society on such days as the Council shall from time to time direct.

XV.—At every Meeting of the Society, or of the Council, the resolutions of the majority present shall be binding, and at such Meetings the Chairman shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a Member of the Society or of the Council, as the case may be.

XVI.—The Council shall be empowered to appoint Local Secretaries in such places in the County as may appear desirable.

XVII.—Honorary Members and Local Secretaries shall have all the privileges of Members except that of voting.

XVIII.—The whole effects and property of the Society shall be under the control and management of the Council, who shall be at liberty to purchase books, casts, or other articles, or to exchange or dispose of duplicates thereof.

XIX.—The Council shall have the power of publishing such papers and engravings as may be deemed worthy of being printed, together with a Report of the Proceedings of the Society, to be issued in the form of an Annual Volume.

XX.—The sum of five pounds out of the composition of each Life Member, and so much of the surplus of the income as the Council may direct (after providing for the current expenses, printing the Annual Volume, etc.), shall be invested in Government Securities, as the Council may deem most expedient; the interest only to be available for current disbursements; and no portion shall be withdrawn without the sanction of a General Meeting.

XXI.—Two Members shall be annually appointed to audit the accounts of the Society, and to report thereon at the Annual General Meeting.

XXII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society, nor topics of a similar nature admitted in the Society's publications.

XXIII.—No change shall be made in the Rules of the Society except at a Special General Meeting.

XXIV.—The Trustees of the Society for all purposes shall be the President and Treasurer for the time being.

BY-LAWS

ORDERED BY THE COUNCIL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LIBRARY.

1.—The Library shall be open for the use of Members daily, with the exception of Sundays and the usual general holidays.

2.—Members whose Annual Subscriptions shall not be more than three months in arrear may borrow out of the Library any number of printed volumes not exceeding three, and may exchange any such volumes as often as they please, provided they do not have more than three volumes in their possession at any one time.

3.—All applications for the loan of books shall be made either by writing to the Librarian, Castle Arch, Guildford, who will leave the volumes at the Library to be called for, or personally to the Caretaker at the Library, to whom a signed receipt shall be given.

4.—A Library Delivery Book shall be kept, in which shall be entered the title of every book borrowed, the name of the borrower, and the time of borrowing.

5.—No book lent out of the Library shall be retained for a longer period than two months.

6.—Members borrowing any book from the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library to its return ; and in the case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good.

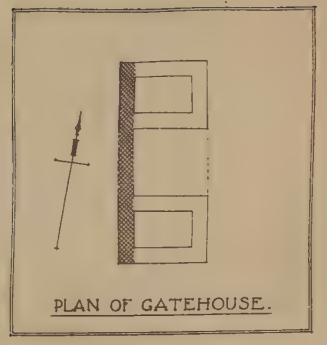
7.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted to the Library to consult printed books, on the introduction personal or in writing of a Member, who shall be responsible for the care and safety of any books so consulted by the person he introduces.

8.—Every book taken from the shelves by a Member or person introduced by a Member, must be returned to the place from which it was removed.

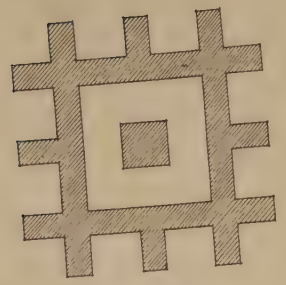
9.—Persons not being Members of the Society may on occasion be allowed to borrow books of the Society, but only with the special permission of the Council or Library Committee.

10.—Folios, and such other volumes as the Council shall from time to time decide, may not be removed from the premises of the Society.

NEWARK PRIORY
1929.



PLAN OF GATEHOUSE.



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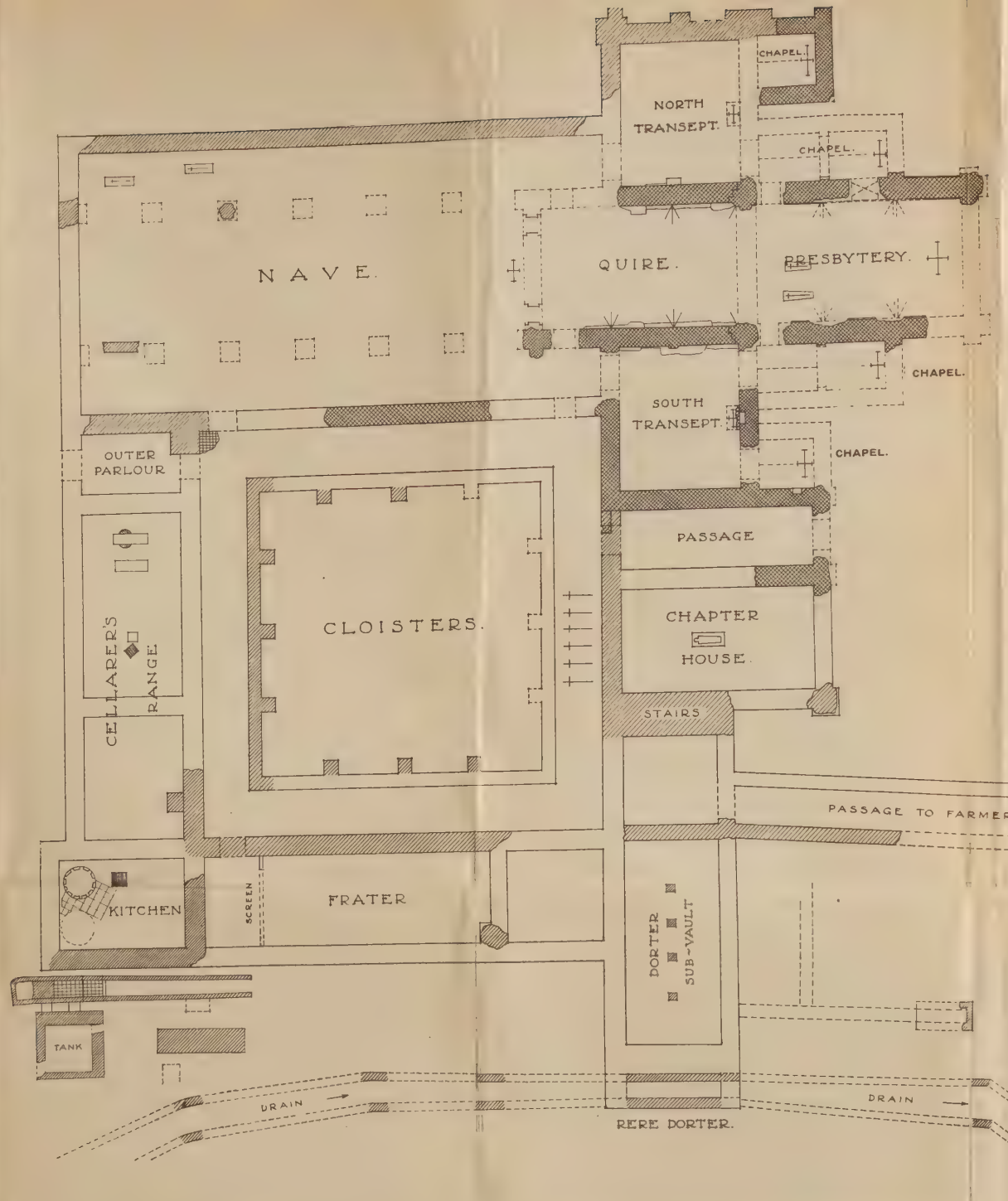

0′ 3′ 6′ 12′ 18′ 24′ 48′

Scale 24 feet = 1 inch.

REFERENCE.

WALLS ABOVE GROUND, SHOWN THUS
INTACT FOUNDATIONS, " "
REMAINS OF FOUNDATIONS, " "
CONJECTURED FOUNDATIONS, " "
BURIALS, " "

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BUILDINGS OF NEWARK PRIORY

WITH A NOTE ON ITS FOUNDERS' FAMILY

BY

CAPTAIN C. M. H. PEARCE, F.S.A.

THE proposal to excavate the site of Newark Priory originated with the Surrey Archæological Society which was good enough to make a sufficient grant from its small excavation fund to enable me to start operations in May 1928.

The remaining funds were collected partly by myself, but chiefly by Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., without whose skilful financial management the project could not have been carried through. Both he and Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., frequently visited the site, and their advice and suggestions as to the work were invaluable to me. During the whole six months of the work I had the advantage of an excellent and enthusiastic foreman, George Sale, and the assistance of Mr. R. N. Bloxam, who took charge when I had to be absent. I am also indebted to Mr. Bloxam for many of the photographs reproduced, and to Mr. E. C. Preston for the final form of the two plans.

Newark Priory stood among the water meadows on the edge of the parish of Send and Ripley, and near the boundary between it and Pyrford. No indications have been found of any building upon the spot earlier than that of which the remains still stand, and the Priory is no doubt the "new place" which Ruald de Calna intended should be built upon the spot till then called Aldebury. The house was dissolved on 15 January, 1539, Sir Anthony Browne being put in as farmer for the Crown.

The accounts of the Augmentation Office show that he was renting the site of the late monastery along with the demesne lands in 1540–41, and it is probable that such parts of the

buildings as could easily be demolished were at once pulled down for the sake of the lead, fashioned stone, etc.

Sir Anthony had a grant of the manor of Ripley and of all the late Priory's possessions in the parish in July 1544: but neither he nor his descendants ever lived upon this property, and there is no reason for thinking that the site of the Priory was ever again used as a permanent dwelling-place. After the initial stripping of the buildings they were not at any one time systematically destroyed, but were pulled down and dug up for road and building material in haphazard fashion as occasion arose. According to Grose they were only saved from complete disappearance by the intervention of Speaker Onslow, who died in 1768.

Remains of Church.

The Church was built throughout of flint rubble with Reigate stone dressings and the following portions remain above ground :—

1. The three bays of the presbytery on the north side, and the middle and western bays on the south side. There are indications of the eastern return wall at the north-east angle.
2. The three bays of the choir on the south side, and the lower portions of two bays on the north side.
3. The south transept, complete as to its walls, and the southern wall of one of two chapels leading eastward from it. On the outer faces of the east wall of this transept and of the south wall of the presbytery there are indications which enable one to reconstruct both these chapels.
4. The lower part of three walls belonging to one of two corresponding chapels leading from the east of the north transept. Here again on the outer face of the north wall of the presbytery are indications enabling us to reconstruct the other chapel.
5. Part of the south wall of the barrel-vaulted passage between the south transept and the chapter house, leading from the cloister walk to the cemetery.
6. A portion of the outer wall of the south aisle of the nave lying upon its side.

face page 2

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NEWARK PRIORY AND EXCAVATIONS. FROM THE AIR—JULY, 1928

PLATE I

S. walls of eastern arm, showing spring of choir arch.

S. wall of S. transept, showing marks of gable of eastern claustral range.

W. wall of S. transept and S. side of retro-choir, showing marks of S. aisle roof.

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Presbytery.

The three bays of the presbytery, which was 42 feet long by 25 feet wide, each contained a single lancet, the enclosing arches of which were of three orders. The presbytery was vaulted, and remains can be seen on the north side of the caps of the vaulting shafts of the eastern bay.

There is a simple chamfered plinth mould round the inner face of the presbytery walls. The middle bay on the north side contains a ragged hole leading through into the adjoining chapel. Over it are portions of a segmental arch, underneath which are traces of painting in imitation of vaulting. Mr. Rowland Paul thinks this was not a doorway, but that a tomb stood here.

On the opposite side of the presbytery rough gaps remain where the canopies of the sedilia were torn from the wall. The division between presbytery and choir was marked by an arch spanning the Church, but there does not appear to have been any change in floor level at this point. Immediately east of this arch doors lead to the chapels on either side. That on the south has tufa incorporated in its arching.

Choir.

This was vaulted like the presbytery, the shafts having been carried on corbels set above the stalls.

The two eastern bays are divided from the transepts by stone screen walls about ten feet high. Above on either side are two arches of two orders.

The southern of these two walls—and obviously the northern one as well—was carried westward for one bay into the western arm of the Church. Through it a door is pierced opposite the site of the eastern processional door from the south aisle to the cloisters. Above but slightly to the east of this doorway is an arch opening to the aisle. Over this again is a lancet clearstory window. A pulpitum crossed the western end of the choir beneath the arch dividing it from the nave, for there are traces of the southern of the two doorways which probably flanked a nave altar set against the pulpitum. For ritual purposes the western bay of the choir was doubtless shut off from the other two by a screen, against which the stalls would have been returned facing eastwards. The space

between screen and pulpitum would thus form a small retrochoir.

It is noteworthy that the choir projected structurally into the western arm. This is no case of the easternmost bay of the nave being cut off to form a retrochoir. The western bay of the choir was vaulted like the other two, and though the nave aisles extended one bay further eastward than the nave itself, there are indications suggesting that they, too, may have been shut off in line with the pulpitum. The choir was 42 feet long with a mean width of 25 feet 9 inches.

The writer of the architectural description in the *V.C.H. of Surrey* sees in the lay-out at Newark evidence of an older building set at a slightly different axis, represented by the choir and nave of the existing church. He suggests that the present choir represents the presbytery, and possibly the choir also, of a simple twelfth-century church—all else being thirteenth-century enlargements.

Such detailed work as exists gives little ground for such differentiation, being all of it consonant with the same early thirteenth-century date. In order to test the degree of importance to be attached to the supposed alteration in axis, Mr. Clapham has made a careful survey of what remains above ground.

It was found that the difference in orientation between presbytery and choir, so markedly shown on the *V.C.H.* plan, is in reality very trifling, though there is indeed a slight change in axis. The quadrilateral formed by drawing lines from the two eastern angles of the presbytery to the two western angles of the choir—ignoring the direction of the choir walls—is found to have an all but consistent mean line. But whereas the presbytery has a width at either end of 25 feet, and the choir a western width of 25 feet 6 inches, the latter has an eastern width of almost 26 feet. The choir walls thus splay out as they approach the presbytery. But it is only when either of them is regarded in conjunction with the adjacent presbytery wall that the eye receives the impression of a marked divergence in axis. The mean line of presbytery and choir as a whole is affected only to the small extent that the increased width of the eastern end of the choir is disposed unevenly on either side at the point of junction

N. wall of presbytery—in foreground spring of arch of southernmost door through pulpitum.

N.E. angle of presbytery, showing traces of reredos (?)

Remains of altar and recess in S. transept.

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S. wall of presbytery and E. wall of S. transept, with indications of side chapels.

Straight joint in E. end of screen wall N. side of choir.

face page 5

S. aisle foundations, looking east.

with the presbytery. The fault thus lies with the alignment of the screen walls between choir and transepts rather than with the general lay-out of the choir.

The clue to this bad alignment is provided by the straight jointing of the quoins in the north-east angle of the south transept.

This straight joint is shown in the *V.C.H.* plan as running right through to the other side of the wall. Mr. Rowland Paul in his plan published in the *Builder* of 26th November, 1898, noted that the corresponding straight joint on the other side of the wall was approximately 2 feet to the west, and concluded—correctly as subsequent examination proved—that these two were connected by a third and intermediate straight joint buried in the wall. It remained, however, for Mr. Clapham to draw the conclusion that these three straight joints, disposed in steps, represented the three orders of an arch which had been originally intended to open from the choir to the transept. There are similarly disposed straight joints at the south-east angle of the north transept denoting a corresponding arrangement on that side also. On the south the straight jointing ceases just before the top of the screen wall is reached, the work above being of one core.

It seems therefore that when both choir and transepts were no more than 10 feet above ground the plan was changed. Instead of an open crossing between presbytery and choir, it was decided to shut off the transepts and to advance the choir eastwards. This was done by filling in the intended openings with screen walls built, at their eastern ends, flush with the seating of the three orders of the arches originally designed to open to the transepts rather than aligned to the presbytery walls. The western end of the choir can at that time have had little more than its footings in position, for there is no straight joint at the north-west angle of the south transept to indicate that work had been started on that side of the arch.

Excavations were subsequently made along each side of the screen walls, and they confirm the above conclusions. The middle of each wall is found for about two-thirds of its length to rest upon an independently constructed foundation, butted up at either end against massive footings 5 to 6 feet long and almost as wide, which project towards the centre of

each arch from beneath the positions whence the arches would have been carried. The strength of these footings leads one to surmise that it may have been intended that the arches when completed should carry a central tower, which would have had an internal measurement of 26 feet square.

The Church as originally planned would in that case have been divided into an eastern arm of 42 feet containing the presbytery, a crossing of 34 feet, and a western arm containing both choir and nave. Actually as completed it consisted of a presbytery and choir which with their cross arches measured 92 feet, and a nave of 96 feet. The interior breadth of the cross-arm was 94 feet.

The Transepts.

The south transept measures 30 feet by 25½ feet, and was lit by three lancet windows in its east and west walls. It had a wooden roof borne on eight corbels, two of which remain in the southern angles. A loft above was lit by a lancet in the southern gable end. In its east wall are pointed arches leading to the two chapels and between the arches are the remains of an altar with a recess 2 feet 6 inches square about it. This is now largely filled in with modern flint work put in when the ruins were strengthened in 1921. In 1898 Mr. Paul measured this altar as 5 feet long and over 3 feet high, and saw traces of brackets with a very delicate moulding, or perhaps corbels, on either side of the recess. At the western end of the south wall of this transept a ragged hole represents the entrance from the dorter, the descent from which must have been by a wooden night stair.

The foundations of the west and north walls of the north transept were excavated and showed that it did not differ materially in size from the south transept. It is not, however, in alignment with it, being set some 18 inches further to the east. The chapels from this transept are similarly out of alignment with their fellows on the south.

There appears to have been a clasping buttress round the north-west angle of this transept, a smaller buttress midway along its northern wall, and a broad flat buttress at its north-east angle. From the clasping buttress a wall foundation was traced towards the river for some 20 feet. Nothing led from

it, and it presumably bore a wall bounding the Canons' cemetery.

The Chapels.

The chapels on the south side measured 27 feet by 10 feet and 12 feet by 11 feet respectively. The inner one had an almost semi-circular barrel vault, and was covered by a lean-to roof, the pitch of which has clearly at some time or other been altered. It had been divided into two bays. The smaller chapel had a slightly pointed barrel vault, springing from a string course, and covered by a gable roof which cut across the lower part of the transept lancet overhead; above the barrel vault and beneath the roof is a small window from the transept. There are the remains of a piscina on the south side.

These two chapels, though side by side, did not share a common wall. There was an open space of three feet between the south wall of the long chapel and the north wall of the small chapel. The outer face of the transept's eastern wall bears the toothings of each of these walls, and between them, about 18 inches from the ground, there remains a projecting drip-stone.

The chapels on the north side measured 26½ feet by 10 feet and 11½ feet by 10 feet respectively. They were clearly of the same plan as the southern chapels.

Nave.

The exact length of the nave was for some time in doubt—the rubbish found on the site of the west end being very indeterminate. But the one good piece of foundation uncovered had a face from which a measurement of 96 feet to the pulpitum was established. On the assumption that the bays of the nave arcade had a span similar to that of the most western bay of the choir—that is 12 feet—there would have been six bays to the nave. This assumption was strengthened by the discovery of a lump of rubble foundation 2¾ feet below ground in the line of the north arcade at a point corresponding with the supposed position of the second pier from the west end. Trenches were dug along the whole length of both arcades to a depth of 3½ feet, but every vestige of foundation had been removed. Thin

mortar dust was all that remained in the sand, save for the lump just mentioned and a length of good rubble foundation at the west end of the south arcade trench. This was not exactly in position, but had been turned over northward on to its side.

Aisles.

The south aisle had a walk 10 feet wide. Against the transept wall can be seen the weatherings of its lean-to roof, which cut across the lower part of the innermost western lancet of this transept. The remaining length of south aisle wall, now fallen on to its side, shows a clean mortared surface where it has parted from its foundations, and these were found to be no more than quite shallow mortared pudding-stone. Further to the west the foundations were found at about 18 inches below ground and extending to a depth of about 2 feet 6 inches. They were of the same character, though mortared flint was now usually found above the pudding-stone. Against the line of the south aisle wall at the point where the western cloister wall joins it, there was found near ground level a block of very hard rubble masonry 6 feet by 5 feet and as deep. Just east of this block, in the angle of the two walls, was found the only paving obviously still in position—a triangular fragment with sides about 4 feet long and composed of orange and dark green tiles set roughly diamondwise.

A little westward from the block of masonry, the flint or pudding-stone foundation ended abruptly, and after a gap of two feet, filled only with sand, there began a fresh type of foundation of much disintegrated Reigate stone based on pudding-stone. This new foundation lay at a slightly greater depth below ground level, and extended for a depth of four feet into the ground. As it ran westward it tilted deeper into the ground, but it ended just before the south-west angle which, like almost all angles, had been carefully cleared out.

The north aisle wall foundations were disclosed in excellent condition only one foot below ground level, and they continued throughout its whole length but for its north-east and north-west angles. They extended three feet into the ground, and consisted of mortared flint and pudding-stone

in layers of about 9 inches each, and were of a width of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

In uncovering this length of foundation two graves were disturbed in the two most western bays of the north aisle. The westernmost, which had been much disturbed, contained portions of three skeletons one above the other. Two appeared to be facing to the west. The third faced east, was more complete, and was in excellent preservation. Small pieces of Sussex marble and a quantity of bits of plaster were found in and around this grave.

In the more eastern of the two bays was found a lead coffin with two of the four seals upon it intact, though the lid itself had sunk under the weight of soil and broken. It contained the remains of a skeleton which was considered to be that of an elderly woman.

Cloisters.

The cloisters were neither strictly equal-sided nor rectangular, owing to the south aisle not being at right angles to the western wall of the south transept from which the eastern claustral range takes its direction. Roughly speaking, the claustral buildings enclose a square of 86 feet. Within this space were found the foundations, only one foot deep, of a breast wall. Projecting from it into the cloister garth at slightly irregular intervals were the footings of buttresses. These were of flint on pudding-stone and extended some 2 feet into the ground. The cloister walk, which was 10 feet wide, was therefore presumably vaulted. Sussex marble shafts and volutes of capitals, together with a piece of a square base with spur, were found here. There is an appreciable slope from the dry knoll on which the Church stands to the position of the southern claustral range. The buttress footings were considerably nearer the surface in the south-west angle than in the north-west angle. At the northern end of both eastern and western walks it seems that in order to maintain an even gradient the walk was sunk below ordinary ground level. Steps therefore would be necessary to connect the two processional doors from the Church with the cloister level, and the piece of paving previously mentioned may have formed part of the platform of such a step.

Passage.

To the south of the south transept there remains a piece of wall above ground forming part of the southern wall of a passage between the transept and the chapter house. At its east end this wall forms the south-east angle of the passage, and the north-east angle of the chapter house.

This passage is 40½ feet long by 12½ feet wide, and was covered by a low barrel vault the springing of which can be seen on the outer wall of the transept. Mr. Paul saw a recess in the north-east angle, but there is now little more than a slight depression in the masonry.

Above the western end of it must have run the passage from the dorter to the night stair. Over the rest would appear to have been another long narrow room, also with a vaulted roof from the evidence of springing on the outer transept wall. Above this again on the same wall can be seen the marks of the gable of the eastern range, between which and the vaulting of the upper passage there was evidently a considerable loft. There was no direct means of access from the Church to the lower passage and it may have been solely the approach to the Canons' cemetery. The treasury, or perhaps even the sacristy for which no obvious place exists, may have been in the upper passage room—approach being only by the night stair.

No excavations were made in any part of this passage room, but from it to the day stair the western wall of the eastern range was found to have its lower foundation intact—pudding-stone at a depth of 3½ feet below present ground level. Thereafter only rubbish remains.

Chapter House.

This proved to be 40½ feet long by 22 feet wide. Except for the piece of wall standing above ground, and the massive flint foundation of a buttress outside its south-east angle, the eastern end was traced only by the rubbish left after the flint had been dug out. Upon the remaining piece of wall are indications of the vaulting which suggest a height of roof considerably above the level of the passage from dorter to night stair which must have run over the western end of the chapter house. A solution is provided by supposing an antechamber with a lower roof level than the rest of the chapter house, though the length

Reigate stone base with mark of circular pillar in dorter sub-vault.

N. aisle foundations, looking east.

Masoned coffin in middle of chapter house.

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Paving between oven bases in kitchen. Raised tile hearth to right.

Reredorter, looking east.

Tile hearth and Reigate stone block in Cellarer's range.

face page 11

of the room is not such as to suggest this subdivision. The whole floor space was dug across from north to south at intervals of 5 feet. Nothing but clear sand was met with, save for one coffin of masoned flint and chalk, 7 feet by 3 feet externally. The interior length, including head cavity, is 5 feet 8 inches, and its width at the shoulders 1 foot 7 inches, and at the feet 1 foot 3 inches. It contained a skeleton in poor preservation and without a skull. Its depth in the ground is such that its lid, now missing, if of a thickness comparable with the rest, would have been flush with the floor level. The coffin lid now lying in the south transept could have covered this coffin, which presumably is that of an early prior.

In the cloister walk immediately outside this room six interments without coffins were found.

Stairs.

A solid block of flint mortared together and set on puddingstone adjoins the chapter house on the south and extends the whole width of the eastern range. It is 9 feet broad and is conjectured to be the foundation of the day stairs.

Passage Room.

South of the stairs a room 19 feet by 20 feet was traced. Only its southern wall, which was continued eastward as part of the infirmary passage, had foundations remaining. The whole floor space was dug over, but only miscellaneous articles found.

Dorter Sub-vault.

This again had no hard foundations left, and was traceable only by its rubbish. It was 43 feet long by 20 feet wide. The whole space was covered deep in demolition rubbish, amid which there were found in position down the middle of the room at irregular intervals of from 5 to 9 feet, three Reigate stone bases, and the flint footing of a fourth. These bases were each roughly a foot square and from $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 6 inches high. They were chamfered off from half their height to a square of about 9 inches.

One had the markings of a circular pillar upon it—probably

of wood. The pillars standing on these bases clearly bore the floor of the dorter.

The flooring could not be distinguished from the rubbish superimposed on it, but three or four tiles of the same geometrical pattern were found here.

Reredorter.

South of the dorter sub-vault there is the rubbish of a wall some 6 feet wide, which must have to do with the connection between dorter and reredorter. The latter itself seems to have been 8 feet across and of no greater length than the width of the eastern range. The drain is here hardly 4 feet across and has a clay bottom bounded by a timber framing with cross-stays at intervals, upon which rested on the south side a course of squared Reigate stones, and on the north side pudding-stone.

From the course on the north side, slabs of pudding-stone were found projecting one beyond the other over the drain, in such a way as to suggest that the sides of the drain roughly curved towards each other. The whole reredorter was completely filled with masses of broken tiles, oyster shells and animal bones. No trace of any continuation of the reredorter to east or west was found.

Southern Range.

The inner wall of this range has tolerable foundations from the west end as far as the eastern end of the frater, extending from 2 feet below ground to a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Thereafter to the south-east angle rubbish only is found.

The eastern room of this range measures approximately $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet. I believe it to be that room shown by Buck's print as existing in 1737 and placed by him to the left of the chapter house (Plate XII). It is true he places it far too nearly in alignment with the chapter house, and leaves an insufficient space between the two. But it appears in his print to be a square building of two stories, each of which has a fireplace, and to have been beneath a gable running from east to west. Characteristics such as these render it unlikely that it could have formed part of the eastern range, and yet judged by what still remains Buck gave a faithful representation of

Newark Priory—even, with a few exceptions, as to small detail. It is unlikely, then, that he drew upon his imagination alone for this building, but quite likely that to bring it into the perspective of his picture he both advanced its position and moved it nearer to his main objects. The lower story may have been the warming house, or more likely the priors' hall, with his chamber above.

Frater.

This was 61 feet long by 19½ feet broad. Of its south and east walls the rubbish only remains—except for a lump at the south-east corner which would seem to denote a projection into the room. At the western end a slight but definite foundation marked the probable position of screens 12 feet from the western wall. The effective length of the frater would thus be reduced to the more proportionate length of 49 feet.

Kitchen.

This room has only rubbish indications on its north and west sides. Its east wall has good foundations at 2½ feet below ground except for 5 feet at the northern end. The south wall also is for the most part good. Its dimensions were 27 feet by 19½ feet.

In its north-west angle are the remains of what seems to be the fire base of an oven or fixed cauldron. An edging of Reigate stone set in clay surrounds a circular patch, 5 feet in diameter, composed of layers of clay, charred wood, and again clay. A similar circular patch of clay and ash without a curbing was found in the south-west angle, and between them where treading would be constant is a piece of paving composed of Reigate stones set diagonally and forming a rough diamond of 6 feet by 3½ feet.

Apart from this no trace of a floor level was found in the sand.

A little to the east is a small hearth of tiles set on edge, forming a rectangle 3 feet by 2½ feet. This is not set against the site of any wall, but between it and the north wall there was much clay.

Western Range.

All the foundations of this were traceable by rubbish only, except for 14½ feet at the southern end of its eastern wall, which was in excellent state, 4½ feet wide and with a step-like projection near the foot of the foundation. From it at right angles and to the west ran a good piece of mortared foundation about 4 feet square. The two were not bonded together but joined by stiff clay.

Cellarer's Buildings.

The southern room of this range was 26½ feet by 21½ feet. A trench dug through it yielded up nothing but a small circular Chertsey tile bearing the familiar King's head. This had clearly never been used.

To the north is a room 39 feet by 21½ feet. In the centre of its width and 10 feet from its southern wall is a hearth 2½ feet by 2 feet set diamondwise and consisting of tiles on edge. Immediately north of it, and almost touching, is a 2-foot square of Reigate stone.

At the other end of this room a floor level of earth and clay beaten hard by long usage was found at a depth of a foot or 18 inches below the adjoining cloister walk. On it are two parallel lengths of walling each about 7 feet long and 1¼ feet wide. They are 4 feet 4 inches apart and are roughly constructed of all kinds of material, Sussex marble, brick and Reigate stone, as well as flint. On top are Horsham slabs and with them an inverted circular moulded abacus. It seems reasonable to conjecture that these are the supports of the great tun, and to accept this room as the great cellar.

Outer Entry.

Next to this room is a confused mass of deep mortar rubbish stretching to the wall of the Church. It occupies the site of the outer entry which must have been approximately 13 feet wide.

Water Supply and Drains.

Close up against the south wall of the kitchen, and extending eastwards from the south-west corner of the kitchen for 42

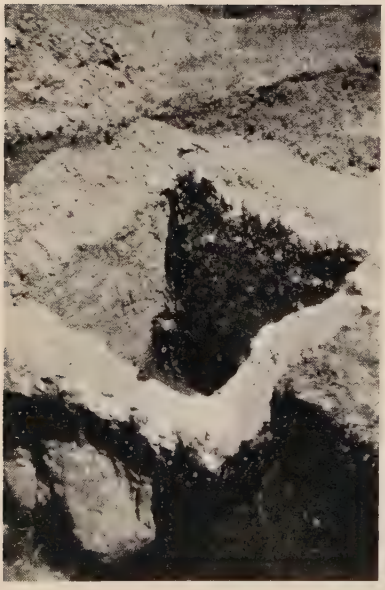
Supports for tun in Cellarer's range (one superimposed on hearth).

Chalk-floored channel, looking east.

Eastern side of receptacle at W. end of chalk-floored channel.

face page 14

Outlet on E. side of brick tank.



Flint-walled receptacle at W. end of chalk-floored channel.

face page 15

Block of masonry, south of and parallel with chalk-floored channel.

feet, is a channel 3½ feet wide and 2½ feet deep running between walls of faced-up flint a foot wide.

The eastern end terminates abruptly. It is cleanly finished off, and no trace is found in the sand of any continuation of its course. It has a clay bottom save for the first 10 feet from the west which are paved with chalk blocks, 1 foot square by 8 inches deep. A course of Reigate stone divides the chalk flooring from the rest, and where the floor is of chalk, the walls on either side are of Reigate stone instead of flint.

At the eastern end of the chalk floored portion, the enclosing walls are cut down slightly as though to form a seating for something which crossed this part of the channel. Eastward again and opposite the south-east angle of the kitchen there is a marked circular depression in the wall on the south side of the channel which may denote the removal of a wall which has crossed at this point in continuation of the east wall of the kitchen. If, however, it is deliberately so formed, it would suggest an inlet or an outlet, were it not that it is hard to believe either of these would be midway in the length of the channel.

It is difficult to account for the features of this channel. It may be hazarded that it had some connection with the original water supply, and the chalk floored and Reigate walled portion is clearly designed to hold water in greater purity than the rest. If water flowed from here to the reredorter drain—a fall of 9 inches only, some contrivance would be necessary to prevent contamination by backing up, and to maintain a head in the part from which it was intended to draw water.

A penstock may have stood at the east end of the chalk-paved portion and water have been drawn from above it. Though it is close by the kitchen there are no adjacent foundations, or even wall rubbish to indicate that it was under a roof.

At some later date its original use must have been abandoned, for its western end is effectively blocked by a huge mass of rough masonry which is securely mortared into the whole mouth of the channel. This block forms the eastern side of a curious receptacle about 5 feet deep, the remaining sides of which are irregular flint walls about a foot wide and with interior lengths of 3 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 10 inches.

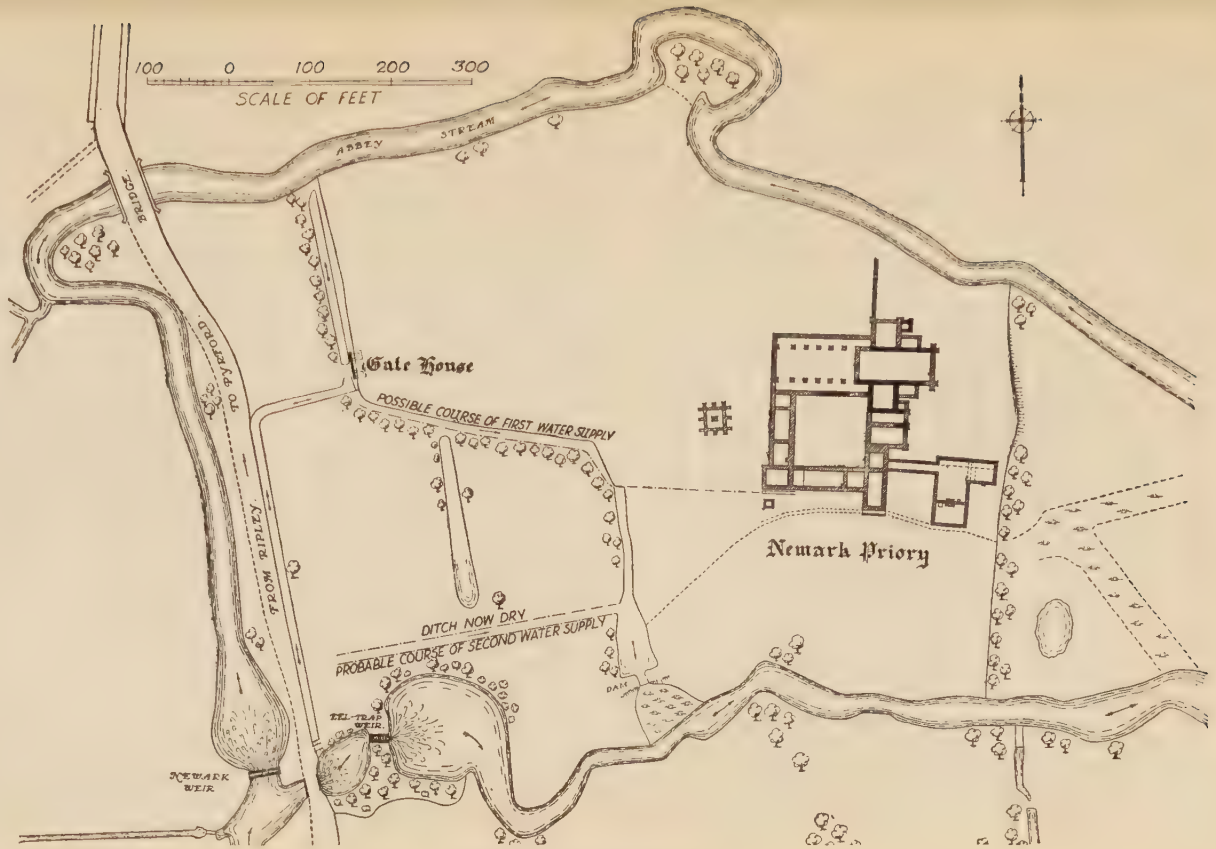
Inside it is carefully rendered, particularly on the east, as though it were essential that whatever it held should not gain access to the chalk floored channel. It has no outlet at the bottom, and if, as is conjectured, it was some kind of midden or small cesspit, it must have been awkward to clear of whatever it may have contained, for its proportions are too small for a man to work from within it.

To the south of the chalk channel, and connected with it at two points by masonry, is a brickwork tank about 10 feet square, the east and north walls of which are reinforced by flint walling outside. For some 7 feet of its width from north to south it had had a flattened brick arch over it running from east to west. The remaining 3 feet had never been arched over. The whole arch has collapsed into the tank, the flooring of which is of bricks set on edge. At the south-west and north-east corners it has an inlet and outlet respectively, both of which are paved with chalk as they pass through the walls. This tank is rather more deeply sunk than the chalk floored channel, the height from floor to arch being 6½ feet. This is clearly a tank for water storage. The direction of its inlet shows us whence it was fed, though no trace remains in the ground immediately adjoining of any watercourse to or from it.

The chalk floored channel could only be fed by water brought from the level of the weir and eel trap round two sides of a square, as shown upon the sketch map.

Both the alignment of the channel and the levels taken demonstrate this.

Though there is a fall of 4 feet, the route necessary to avoid the low intervening ground is so long that this gradient must have been unsatisfactory for a clear water supply, even if the water level at the weir could always be maintained. It is concluded that for this reason the old system of supply was abandoned in favour of a storage pond midway between the Priory and the eel trap weir, which could be kept full even when the water level at the weir was low, and which would give a fall of about 2 feet over a much shorter distance into the brick tank. The probable course of the feed to this pond is shown by a shallow ditch still remaining. The pond—now a sedgy marsh—has at its lower end a high earthen embankment with a narrow channel through it in which a penstock



NEWARK PRIORY—SITE PLAN.

could control the discharge of surplus water into the eel trap stream.

From this pond a supply ditch must have run towards the Priory, and 19 feet south of the brick tank it was found, clearly coming from the direction of the pond. At this point it has only a ramp of pudding-stone on its south side where the ground falls away, but at each point where it was uncovered further on it had low but substantial walling of the same material on both sides. The supply ditch comes no nearer than this to the brick tank, but the inlet opening of the latter faces towards the ditch and the connecting ditch or pipe must have been near this spot.

The main ditch then curves away towards the reredorter through which it flows in a channel, narrowed down to increase the flow, and after passing near the infirmary buildings, the drain, as it has now become, discharges in the direction of some low wet ground to the south-east of the precincts.

Bell Steeple.

Fifty feet westward from the middle of the western range are the foundations of a square structure with an interior measurement of 22 feet square and an outside measurement of 31 feet. Each side has three buttresses about 7 feet by 4 feet. In the middle is a block of foundation 8 feet square. The presence of this building was detected by the aid of air photographs. The foundations consist of 2 to 3 feet of gravel mixed with clay sunk with almost geometrical precision into the clear sand. Not a vestige of flint or stone was found at any part of the foundations.

It is presumed that this must have been an isolated bell steeple. No trace of a tower was found at any part of the Church, though it is known from the dissolution accounts that there was a steeple with three bells. The strong buttressing of so small a building accords with this theory, and the block of foundation in the middle may have been the footing of a central pillar.

The nature of the foundations, however, are clearly against the tower having been of any height.

In the bays between the buttresses on the south side more fragments of stained glass were found than anywhere else,

including sufficient to reconstruct the pattern of one whole quarry.

Farmery.

A passage 81 feet long and 8 feet wide leads from the eastern range to the farmery. This has shallow flint and mortar foundations about 3 feet wide for a length of 33 feet on the south side, after which there is rubbish only till shortly before the farmery is reached. The north side is all rubbish.

The passage leads to a room conjectured to be the farmery hall, and measuring 52 feet by 35½ feet. The north wall of this is rubbish, though clearly defined against the sand upon the northern side. On the inner side a 10-foot band of mortar rubbish extends for 27 feet along the length of the wall and is bounded on the south by a slight flint and gravel foundation. It is possible that this represents a range of cubicles.

A continuation of the north wall of the farmery hall to the east forms one side of the supposed farmery chapel. There is much rubbish again in the north-east of the hall near the entrance to the supposed chapel.

The west wall of the hall has a good piece of foundation running south from the passage for a few feet, after which there is a gap of 18 feet in which there are no signs of any foundation having ever existed. This is succeeded by a length of hard foundation, 9½ feet in length, extending to the south-west corner. From this corner an excellent piece of foundation 3¾ feet wide projects westward for 13 feet. It is well faced up with mortar at the west but deteriorates where it joins the farmery.

The south wall has intact foundations of flint on gravel 4 feet wide and from 1 to 1½ feet deep. It has a hearth against it 8 feet long by 3 feet wide composed of squared Reigate stones of various sizes, but all about 6 inches deep. To the east of this is a small enclosure sunk 1 foot into the ground, the sides of which are 3½ feet by 2 feet and are formed of tiles set flatways in clay. It has no bottom other than the sand.

The east wall has good flint and gravel foundations from the south-east corner for a short length, succeeded by a gap of 19 feet similar to that in the west wall. There may have been some timber construction in these gaps. Where the east

wall of the hall meets the south wall of the chapel, the latter is prolonged 6 feet into the hall; and in continuation of this there is a distinct change in floor level right across the hall. This indicates the possibility that at one time it has been divided into two rooms.

South of the hall is a large room 24 feet by 35½ feet. None of its wall foundations are good. It contained against its north wall a hearth 10 feet long by 3½ feet wide, composed of tiles on edge puddled in clay and edged up with mortar.

To the west of this and nearly adjoining it is a pit sunk below the level of the ground. It projects from the wall and has its other three sides retained by good flint-mortared work about 18 inches wide, which extend deeper into the ground on the south and at the southern ends of the east and west sides. The bottom of the pit, which measures 5½ feet by 3½ feet, consists of unmortared flints set in sand which slope like the bottom of the retaining walls from north to south.

The chapel has a length of good foundation on the south with some indications of a buttress against it. The east wall could only be examined at one point and then very imperfectly —for it coincides with a bank on which trees are growing.

A few weeks in the summer of 1929 were devoted to work upon the gatehouse, and upon various points which the previous year's working had not cleared up satisfactorily.

Gatehouse.

This stood 500 feet westward of the Priory on the inner side of a deep ditch. The lower courses of its western wall still retain the bank of this watercourse where a cart-track crosses it. The wall consists of flint and Reigate stone chequer work, which must belong to the fifteenth century. The roots of hedgerow trees have so disintegrated the mortar rubbish of the north, south and east walls that even if the trees could be removed and the roots grubbed up, little more than the following could be said. The gatehouse was a small building, what remains being the full length of the western wall—some 36 feet. From west to east the walls seem to have been about 16 feet long. The modern brick archway crossing the ditch is not flush with the original entry through the middle of the gatehouse,

which can be traced in the clear sand as 12 feet wide. To right and left of the entry there were small rooms, the walls of which could here and there be traced as about 2 feet 9 inches wide, giving internal measurements of 10 feet 6 inches from east to west, and 6 feet 6 inches from north to south. There is no evidence of other buildings adjoining the gatehouse, though a wall seems to have extended along the watercourse. Exactly opposite the gatehouse is a ford in the river, and it is suggestive that a footpath still leads thence to Woking.

Various Buildings.

The previous year's work had led us to think that there might be some building in the south-west angle of the infirmary and the passage leading to it. Here it was hoped might be an infirmary reredorter. A trench dug from the encouraging block of masonry which projects westwards from the south-west corner of the infirmary hall only disclosed 14 feet away a piece of mortared flintwork 6 feet from north to south and a foot and a half wide. From the ends there project westward two short arms of 3 feet and 2 feet 6 inches. Mortar rubbish filled the space between and continued westward for some 12 feet at a width of about 6 feet. Thence a thin layer of mortar continues in a straight line to the dorter sub-vault. The impression conveyed was that of the remains of masonry which had surrounded a removed tank of about 9 feet by 3 feet. If so, this may have been a part of the freshwater supply to the infirmary, and the thin layer of mortar may denote the course of a pipe. A band of damp dark soil on the western side of the dorter sub-vault at a corresponding point to the layer of mortar runs towards the chalk watercourse and the brick tank.

Trenches were dug between this possible pipe line and the infirmary passage from east to west, and from the north-west corner of the infirmary buildings to the south-east corner of the chapter house ; but there were no signs of any building leading either north or south from the passage. A grave was encountered 16 feet northward from it, and 45 feet eastward from the chapter house corner, from which it is clear that the Canons' cemetery extended right up to the passage on the north side.

The brick tank was completely cleared this year, and an attempt made to trace the continuation of its outlet. No indication whatever could be found in what appeared to be untouched sand.

Parallel with the chalk watercourse and 6 feet from its southern side, is a great rectangular block of flint masonry, 18 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet wide, and 3 feet 6 inches deep into the ground. It extends eastward about the same distance as the chalk channel. Though irregular on its upper face, its ends and sides are well finished off, and it has no apparent connection with any adjacent walls. The sand on its southern side has evidently been subjected to fierce heat. It seems designed to bear a great weight—far more than that of a pent-house roof from the kitchen wall which at best would have covered only part of the chalk channel. No satisfactory theory as to its purpose has been adduced.

Parallel trenches were dug from west to east through the presbytery and choir, and disclosed evidence of much previous digging. Just east of the chapel entries at the west end of the presbytery two burials were found about 4 feet in the ground. One lies almost in the middle of the presbytery: the other between it and the south wall. Both had been in wooden coffins. The former had had considerable masonry round it, suggesting the foundations of a superimposed tomb: but the grave had been interfered with and robbed of all stone. The skeleton was that of a small and slightly built man and was excellently preserved. The other—that of a large man of over 6 feet—was in poor preservation and had no signs of a tomb.

These trenches revealed no indications of an altar platform, or of any other internal arrangements: nor was there any trace of the east wall itself. The trench projected for this purpose was carried on, but no building seems to have existed further to the east.

Similar trenches produced equally negative results in the south transept and in the two south chapels, where there were no signs whatever of the foundations of the missing walls. It was constantly observed during the course of the excavations that usually there are fewer traces in the ground of what is known to have been standing lately than of what is known to

have been pulled down earlier. It seems that when the ruins of the Priory were seriously attacked for road material, the knowledge of the position of the older buildings had died, and that their grass-covered foundations escaped. On the other hand, standing walls were not only pulled down, but their foundations so completely removed that but for the evidence of toothing on adjacent walls it would be impossible to show that they had existed.

Finds.

The objects found were as a whole disappointing. A fair number of geometrical patterned square slip tiles were dug up in various parts of the excavations, but they were rarely in good condition (Plates IX and X). One tile has on it a spread eagle on a ground semé of quatrefoils within a circle. In the presbytery were found two parts of a tile depicting Mercury, and a fragment of one with the hindquarters of a deer running through oak foliage. Colonel Bidder in his excavations at Merton found what appears to be approximately the other half of such a tile. Edging tiles of various sizes were found, and small wedge tiles each containing a separate letter, and plain tiles glazed in various colours, orange, green, white, and black.

The usual miscellaneous metal was found—broken keys, book clasps, knives, and spoons, and spurs, an adze head, part of a reaping hook, lead piping and window lead ; a token, but no coins.

Some Sussex marble shafts and volutes were found near the pulpitum, in the cloisters, and in the infirmary, the chapel of which also contained a piece of carved foliage and a great quantity of broken glass. Broken crockery was found in many places, particularly in the drains ; and in the infirmary were a few pieces of Bellarmine ware.

The paucity of finds is no doubt chiefly due to the higher ground on which the Priory stood having been arable land till within the last fifty years. The plough must constantly have turned up tiles and other small objects lying near the surface. Within the walls now standing there is known to have been a good deal of illicit digging in the past by uninformed persons in search of hidden treasure.

A farm-house in the neighbourhood is recorded in 1806 to have had ornamental tiles found at Newark, " some with men on horseback " ; and in 1844 there were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a number of small articles found from time to time on the site. These are enumerated in *Archæologia*, Vol. 31, and include a thumb ring, the matrix of an heraldic seal, two small badges, and several tiles : one with the figure of a priest, one with that of an archer, one with a rose between a fox and goose.

These may well have been some of the results of excavations made in April 1840, and referred to in Brayley's *History of Surrey*, Vol II, p. 137, which quotes a pamphlet printed at Woking in 1840 entitled *A History and Description of Newark Priory*. I have been unable to trace any copy of this, but it would appear that the excavations were the unauthorized act of " several persons in the neighbourhood," and were stopped as soon as discovered. Portions of tessellated pavement were found in the south transept, " chiefly small glazed tiles exhibiting inlaid devices of animals, flowers, buildings ; and on one was impressed the figure of an abbot with his pastoral staff." Wedge tiles were also found bearing letters and numerals, but the whole was disarranged by careless digging.

In the circumstances, it is not remarkable that little of this kind remained to be found.

The Founders of Newark Priory.

Little has hitherto been recorded of Ruald de Calna, the founder of Newark Priory. Dugdale misread his name in the Charter Roll of 1320, and calls him Ruald de Calva. This error has been copied from the Monasticon without verification into every subsequent account of the Priory and has obscured his identity. Once it is disposed of, his family history proves to be well documented.

Almost certainly either he or his wife, Beatrice de Sandes, represented Rainold, son of Erchembald, who held both Send in Surrey and Shipton in Hampshire under Alfred of Marlborough at the time of the Domesday Survey.

Alfred held as tenant in chief, together with nine other Herefordshire manors, the Castle of Ewyas in the marches of

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TILES FROM NEWARK PRIORY.

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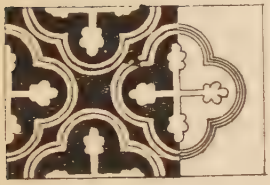

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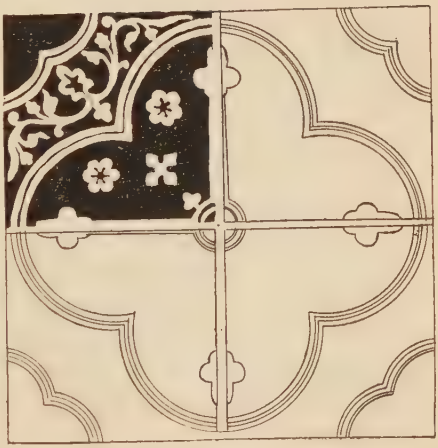

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TILES FROM NEWARK PRIORY.

Wales, where he had five unnamed knights each with a carucate of land. In addition, he had nineteen manors in Wilts, Somerset, Hants, and Surrey, which Carlo had held in the Confessor's time. Some twenty years later in unexplained circumstances Harold of Ewyas had succeeded him in the castle, in three of the Herefordshire manors, and in at least twelve of the former Carlo manors, including Shipton and Send.

Nothing is known of Rainold, son of Erchembald, except that he held these two manors under the lord of Ewyas, but from what we learn subsequently he may well have been one of the five knights round the Castle.

As to his descendants—the Pipe Roll of 1130 records a payment forgiven in Surrey from Erchembald, son of Raginold [1]: Erkembald had already witnessed a charter of about 1100 by which Robert of Ewyas had founded the Priory of Ewyas,[2] and a document of later date about to be referred to makes mention of him as Archembald, a knight of Harold of Ewyas, holding the fee of Hardwick near Ewyas.

The Public Library of Hereford contains a MS. copy of a cartulary of Ewyas Priory. Canon Bannister, who printed translations from it in his History of Ewyas, tells me that it was made by a local antiquary, Mr. John Webb, and that the whereabouts of the original is unknown. From internal evidence there can be no doubt of its authenticity. It contains the arbitration ending a dispute between Gloucester Abbey, of which Ewyas Priory was a cell, and Roald the Knight called of Calna. This has no date, but from the Bishop, Dean, and Archdeacon of Hereford designated in it by initials, it can be assigned to the period 1135–1148. The monks sought the tithe of Roald's demesne at Hardwick juxta Ewyas in accordance with the ancient gift of Harold of Ewyas and the grant of Archembald, then his knight of the same fee. Roald admitted their claim, and the wording, though not conclusive, suggests that Archembald was his ancestor.

Robert of Ewyas's return of fees made in 1166 for the purpose of assessment of scutage is headed by "Ruald v milites," [3]

[1] Mag. Rot. Scacc., p. 51, Rec. Comm.
[2] Glos. Cart., no. ccxxxviii, Rolls Series, vol. 33.
[3] Red. Bk. of Exch., Vol. I, p. 286, Rolls Series.

and when this return is analysed in conjunction with the subsequent payments of scutages and aids, it would seem that the services which at the time of the Survey were performed by five knights each with a carucate near Ewyas were now due from five fees which Ruald held: one still at Ewyas, which Archembald had held, and possibly his father before him as one of the five knights—the others, two at Send and two at Shipton, manors which Rainold had held of the lord of Ewyas.

There is no complete proof of relationship between Rainold son of Erchembald and Erchembald son of Raginold, or between Archembald and Ruald. But the presumption raised by Ruald holding three manors in different counties known to have been held formerly by either Rainold or Archembald is much strengthened by the further coincidences of name and tenure here given.

The appellation "de Calna" seems to have been a personal description only. Calne in Wiltshire belonged to the King, and was farmed out at a rent. Ruald may have been associated with it in this way, but the first known farmer of the town was Fulk de Cantilupe, who received a grant of it in the early years of John's reign, about the time of Ruald's death.[1]

Between 1175 and 1184 the Pipe Rolls record fines of 10 marcs and 5 marcs for forest offences which were being paid off concurrently by Ruald de Calna and Calna Rualdi.[2] The words Ruald's Calne suggest that all Calne was not Ruald's, and perhaps he was only at the head of a Norman colony settled side by side with the English town.

His surname presumably was Maubanc—that which his children bore, and by which his wife was sometimes called. No ground is known for connecting him with the Maubancs who were barons of the Palatine County of Chester, but there are indications that the family of Clifton Maubanc in Dorset and Horton in Sussex was of his stock.

Ruald was living in 1193, when he gave surety for prosecuting a suit in Herefordshire.[3] He was dead by 1210, when Beatrice rehearsed and confirmed a charter which she had granted to the Priory after his death.[4] This is in words almost identical

[1] Close Rolls, 6 John, m. 12. [2] Pipe Roll Soc., *passim*.
[3] Pipe Roll Soc., New Series, Vol. iii, p. 92.
[4] F. of F. Surr., 11 John, 225/3/39.

with those of the first charter by which she and Ruald had granted, with other lands in Send, the Ham of Pappeworth to construct there a church in a place called Aldebury, together with the church of Send and the oratory of Ripley, the church of Shipton and the chapel of Snodington.[1]

But whereas Ruald and Beatrice were joint donors in the first charter, Beatrice in the second was "in unconditioned power" after her husband's death. Moreover, it was still possible to refer to William Maubanc as "our heir." It may be that Ruald held in right of his marriage with Beatrice, and that she was the heiress of the line traced above.

On the other hand, in 1205 William Maubanc was in a position to warrant the first charter.[2] The evidence at present available is inconclusive.

The Priory must have been founded by 1199, when Godfrey, Bishop of Winchester, granted an annual pension of half a marc from the church of Wield in Hants to the church of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr of Aldebyrie and the canons there serving God.[3]

The same Bishop endowed it with Rothercombe in East Meon—(misquoted by the *V.C.H.* as the gift of Prior John of Aldebury). These two grants are the only known ground for the assertion in Bishop Woodlock's register in 1312 that the house was founded by a Bishop of Winchester. The claim is contrary to the tenor of the charters of the Priory confirmed in 1320, and may reasonably be explained as a statement made in support and in extension of the fact that the Bishops of Winchester exercised patronage over the Priory—a right recorded as early as 1284.[4]

Dr. Cox in the *V.C.H. Surrey* (Vol. II, p. 103) accepts this claim and says: "It would appear that the charter of Ruald and Beatrice, *temp.* Richard I, was one of refounding rather than founding (as indeed is implied by the actual phraseology), and that the canons of St. Austin at Aldbury were of a far older establishment."

[1] Charter Roll, 14 Edw. II, m. 8.
[2] F. of F. Surr., 6 John, 225/3/12.
[3] Winton Cath. Cart., no. 90, Hants Rec. Soc.
[4] Reg. Johan. Pontissara., Surr. Rec. Soc., ix, p. 431.

The wording referred to must be that by which the grant is made to "the canons there serving or about to serve God . . . to construct there in a place called Aldebury." But little can be deduced from this. The Monasticon supplies many examples of such phrasing where the gifts had been made and the community established before the date of the formal charter of foundation. Even the implication that the community was in existence at the actual date of founding is not uncommon with Austin houses which often grew from small bodies of secular priests living together for a common purpose. There seems no reason to doubt that de Calna and his wife were the first founders of the Austin Priory as such, though a nucleus of the community may well have existed previously. Indeed the name Novus Locus—the New Place or Newark—which quickly superseded the old place-name of Aldebury, may be held to point to it.

In this connection it is noteworthy that the oratory of Ripley, which survives in the late Norman Chancel of the present church, is some forty years older than the structure at Newark. If, as appears, Ripley did not exist as a centre of population until after the founding of the Priory, the oratory can have had no parochial origin. At the time of the dissolution of the Priory it was associated with an almshouse where the Prior maintained ten poor persons, and Edward VI's chantry commissioners speak of it as "builded longe tyme paste for an hospitale and sythen that tyme altered." It is possible that this was a small roadside foundation which was developed by de Calna's benefactions into an Austin Priory on a fresh site.

William, son of Ruald de Calna, was so described in 1184–5 when he was fined for bows against the assize in Surrey.[1] He witnessed a charter of Robert of Ewyas in 1196,[2] and besides warranting his parents' charter to Newark, he confirmed his father's gifts to Ewyas Priory.[3] This last was witnessed by a son Robert Maubanc who was possibly husband of Gunilda and father of Edmund Maubanc.[4] From him almost certainly descend that cadet branch of the family which in the name

[1] Pipe Roll Soc., Vol. xxxiv, p. 237.
[2] Glos. Cart., no. ccxl, Rolls Series, vol. 33.
[3] Ewyas Chart., Hereford Pub. Lib.
[4] F. of F. Surr., 44 Hen. III, 226/17 (old nos.), Assize Roll, 888, m. 30 (16 Edw. II).

Mabank can be traced generation after generation among the yeomen of the parish of Send till the close of the eighteenth century.

William's elder son was another Ruald. He is sometimes miswritten as Reginald and is indifferently called Maubanc or de Sandes.[1] He occurs fairly frequently in local litigation, notably when he agreed with Henry de Bovill of Clandon to divide the common pasture of Burnt Common between the manors of Send and Clandon in such a way that the Prior of Newark could keep there only a quarter of the number of sheep that he formerly had.[2] The Prior vindicated his right at law and in 1243 the agreement was declared void.[3] Ruald granted certain rents in Shipton to Newark,[4] and confirmed his father's grants to Ewyas Priory.[5] He was found to hold a knight's fee in Ewyas in 1242–3,[6] and he was dead by 1249, when his heirs held there only a sixth of a knight's fee.[6] He married twice—first, Margery, daughter of Walter de Mucegros of Moniton on Wye in Herefordshire and Lassenden in Gloucestershire ; secondly, Alice, who remarried Gilbert de St. Fide, and in 1255 held a knight's fee in Send in dower from the daughters of Ruald's first marriage—Lucy wife of Robert de Pappeworth, Joan wife of Roger de Dendeswell, and Alice Maubanc.[7]

The troubles of the Mucegros family supply further information as to Ruald's three daughters and coheirs. Walter de Mucegros, grandson of Margery's father Walter, was an adherent of Simon de Montfort, and his estates were confiscated after the battle of Evesham in 1265. He died a few months later, leaving as his heirs seven aunts and the children of two others then dead. Margery de Mucegros had been one of them.[8] From the continued efforts of these coheirs to recover their inheritance we learn of Margery's children that in 1277–8 Lucy de Pappeworth was still alive, but that Joan de Dendeswell

[1] Pip Rot., 26 Hen. III ; Fin. Rot., 20 Hen. III, m. 9 ; Assize Rolls, 868, m. 3, 869, m. 6 ; F. of F. Surr., 225/6/14, 225/9/14, 226/13/9.
[2] Curia Regis Roll, 125 f. 23d. (26 Hen. III).
[3] F. of F. Surr., 27 Hen. III, 225/12/12.
[4] Cott. Chart., B.M., xxvii, 64.
[5] Ewyas Chart., Hereford Pub. Lib.
[6] Book of Fees, pp. 811, 1814.
[7] Assize Roll, 872, m. 15 (39 Hen. III).
[8] Chanc. i.p.m., 49 Hen. III, File 32 (i).

had been succeeded by her son, John de Dendeswell, while Alice Maubanc had married and died leaving a son Geoffry Maubanc.[1] By 1291 Lucy was also dead, and her son Thomas de Pappeworth was claiming in her stead.[2] Alice Maubanc's husband remains unknown. Her son bore the name Maubanc, and possibly she was married to an agnatic cousin.

These are the representatives of Ruald's three coheirs who have been dealt with so confusedly in the histories of Surrey.

In 1290 inquiry was made whether it would harm the King if John Tregoz (chief lord of the fee by inheritance from the Ewyas family) should grant to Newark the services due to him from the mesne lords: and if Thomas and Alice de Sende should grant to Newark certain lands.[3] Manning and Bray read the finding of the jurors to denote that a certain Robert de Lodeham held the whole lordship from Tregoz, and had under him John de Blund, John de Dendeswell, and Thomas de Sende, each holding a third of a knight's fee in right of their wives, Ruald Maubanc's daughters. They say, correctly enough, that the grant was delayed, and add that accordingly on Tregoz's death in 1299 Geoffry Maubanc, John de Dendeswell, and Simon Pipard are each found to hold a third of two knights' fees from him in Send.

The *V.C.H.* varies this, saying that the grant sought in 1290 actually took place: that Alice de Sende is known to have been Ruald's daughter: that the other two—one of them apparently Dionisia—may have married le Blund and de Dendeswell. As to the inquisition after Tregoz's death in 1299, Geoffry Maubanc, John de Dendeswell, and Simon Pipard are said by the *V.C.H.* to have held a third of two knights' fees apiece formerly.

Both these inquisitions have been misread. That of 1290 shows Robert de Lodeham holding not the whole fee which Ruald had held, but a third of it only. Thomas and Alice de Sende held from him. John le Blund and John de Dendeswell held the other two-thirds, not from de Lodeham, but from Tregoz. Again, the inquisition of 1301 after Tregoz's death

[1] Coram Rege Roll, 6 Edw. I, Mich. Term, No. 32, rot. 7 *in dorso*.
[2] Assize Roll, 303, m. 22 *in dorso* (20 Edw. I).
[3] Chanc. Inq.a.q.d., 18 Edw. I, File 14, No. 30.

in 1299 does not say that Geoffry Maubanc held a third of two fees when Tregoz died—as did Pipard and de Dendeswell: but that he had formerly held such a third, and that Tregoz had alienated it to John le Blund in an unknown manner.[1]

The discrepancy in the number of fees given in the two inquisitions is perhaps due to one being still in dower in 1290: and the explanation of the substitution in 1301 of Geoffry Maubanc and Pipard for le Blund and de Sende who held in 1290 is as follows.

Thomas de Sende is none other than Thomas de Pappeworth, Lucy Maubanc's son and heir, while Alice his wife may be a daughter of Robert de Lodeham. In 1282 as Thomas, son of Thomas de Pappeworth, he conveyed certain lands in Send to Robert de Lodeham who settled them on Thomas and Alice and the heirs of their bodies: failing whom to Alice's brother Richard and the heirs of his body: failing whom to Robert himself and his heirs, through whom the property was to be held of the chief lord.[2]

In 1290 occurs the attempt by Thomas de Sende and Alice his wife to grant part of this same land to Newark, and this is frustrated as against the king's interests.

Next in 1296 Richard de Lodeham and Roger de Lodeham relinquish their interest in the premises settled in 1282, and convey them to Thomas and Alice de Sende and the heirs of their bodies: failing whom to Simon Pipard and his wife Dionisia.[3] Walter Prior of Newark puts in his claim against the passing of this fine. There follow a series of actions between the Pipards, the de Sendes, and the Priory, the purport of which is difficult to follow through the broken sequence of the assize rolls. But it seems likely that they were collusive actions designed to defeat the Statute of Mortmain, and to effect a conveyance to Newark through Pipard as a nominee.

In 1301, John le Warre, grandson of John Tregoz and then chief lord, obtained letters from the king, with whom he was serving in Scotland, respiting the grant of seisin to the Prior of Newark of the manor of Send which he had obtained by collusion with the Pipards who had let themselves be sued, and

[1] Chanc. i.p.m., 29 Edw. I, File 94 (9).
[2] F. of F. Surr., 10 Edw. I, 227/23/23.
[3] F. of F. Surr., 24 Edw. I, 227/27/13.

lost the manor by default.[1] Similar letters on the score of his absence in Scotland were issued in June and August 1303 [2] with regard to an assize of novel disseisin brought against him by the Pipards. But no further trace of either suit can be found, and it is uncertain whether the Priory ever obtained the land in question. Pipard was still holding two-thirds of two fees in Send in 1306.[3]

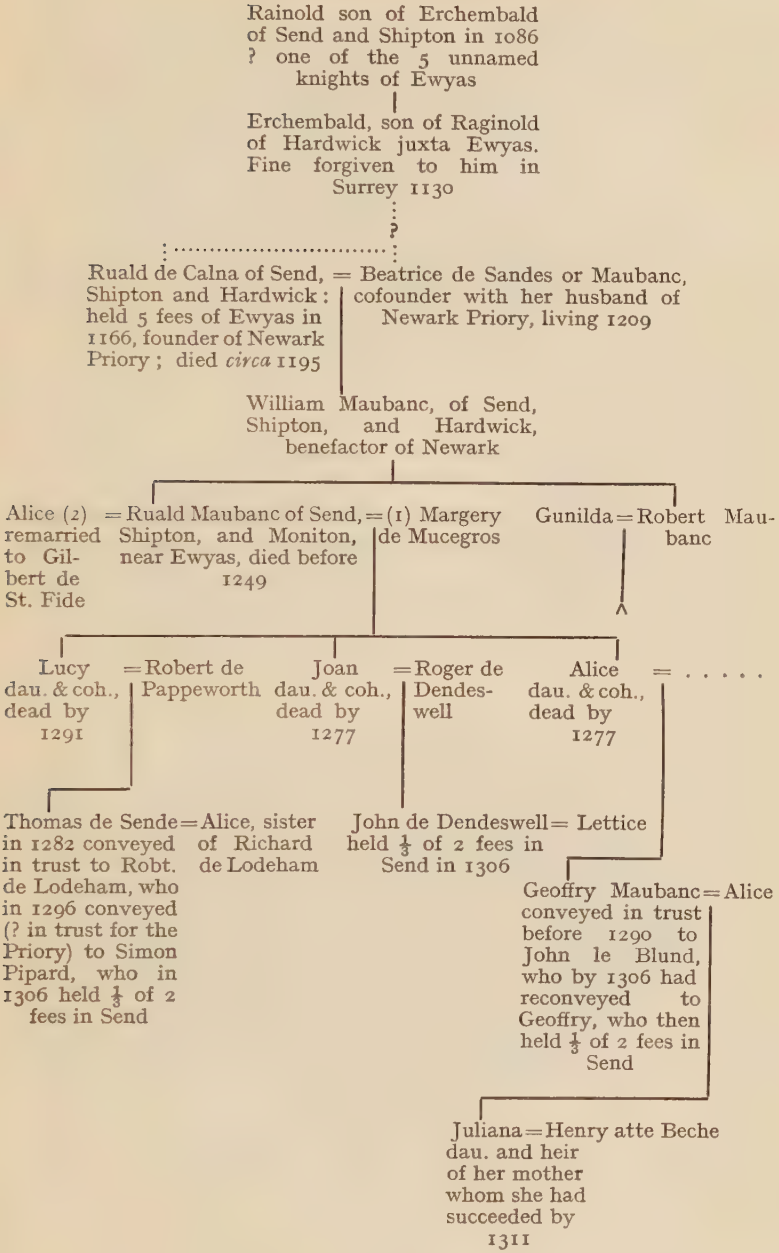
As to Geoffry Maubanc, whose two-thirds in 1301 had been alienated to John le Blund, a suit of much later date [4] rehearses that he married one Alice, whose daughter and heir Juliana inherited lands in Send conveyed by John le Blund to Geoffry and Alice and the heirs of her body. A case reported in a Year Book [5] as having occurred in 1293 throws some light on the position of le Blund, though there is the confusion of names and dates commonly found in year books, the sole purpose of which was the reporting of points of law.

Geoffry Maubanc is represented as having enfeoffed John le Blund with the consent of Sir John Tergot (*sic*), his overlord. Le Blund then jointly enfeoffs Geoffry and his wife Maud (*sic*) to them and their heirs. Geoffry dies, and Maud as surviving joint feoffee enfeoffs Henry de Guldeford for life. Tergot dispossesses de Guldeford on the ground that the last enfeoffment deprived him of his wardship of Geoffry's infant son William. De Guldeford brings an assize of novel disseisin against Tergot, and succeeds on the score of the latter having entered with intent to harm rather than to protect the interests of the infant heir.

There are plainly errors in the facts stated. Geoffry Maubanc certainly outlived Tregoz, and our evidence is that his wife was Alice and not Maud. We know of his wife's daughter and heir Juliana, but nothing of Geoffry's supposed son and heir William. Unfortunately no trace of the case reported can be found. But we are probably safe in assuming that le Blund was enfeoffed as a trustee of some kind, though the limitation to the heirs of Alice's body presents a difficulty yet to be solved.

[1] Chanc. Warrants, 29 Edw. I, 26 (2601).
[2] Chanc. Warrants and Close Roll, 31 Edw. I.
[3] Close Roll, 34 Edw. I, m. 19.
[4] De Banco Roll, Mich., 22 Ric. II, No. 551, m. 89.
[5] Year Book, 21 and 22 Edw. I, Rolls Series, 31.

SUGGESTED PEDIGREE


Rainold son of Erchembald of Send and Shipton in 1086 ? one of the 5 unnamed knights of Ewyas
Erchembald, son of Raginold of Hardwick juxta Ewyas. Fine forgiven to him in Surrey 1130
?
Ruald de Calna of Send, Shipton and Hardwick: held 5 fees of Ewyas in 1166, founder of Newark Priory; died *circa* 1195
= Beatrice de Sandes or Maubanc, cofounder with her husband of Newark Priory, living 1209
William Maubanc, of Send, Shipton, and Hardwick, benefactor of Newark
Alice (2) remarried to Gilbert de St. Fide
= Ruald Maubanc of Send, Shipton, and Moniton, near Ewyas, died before 1249
= (1) Margery de Mucegros
Gunilda = Robert Maubanc
Lucy dau. & coh., dead by 1291
= Robert de Pappeworth
Joan dau. & coh., dead by 1277
= Roger de Dendeswell
Alice dau. & coh., dead by 1277
= . . . . .
Thomas de Sende in 1282 conveyed in trust to Robt. de Lodeham, who in 1296 conveyed (? in trust for the Priory) to Simon Pipard, who in 1306 held ⅓ of 2 fees in Send
= Alice, sister of Richard de Lodeham
John de Dendeswell held ⅓ of 2 fees in Send in 1306
= Lettice
Geoffry Maubanc conveyed in trust before 1290 to John le Blund, who by 1306 had reconveyed to Geoffry, who then held ⅓ of 2 fees in Send
= Alice
Juliana dau. and heir of her mother whom she had succeeded by 1311
= Henry atte Beche

Geoffry Maubanc was in possession again in 1306,[1] but Juliana, wife of Henry de la Beche, had succeeded her mother Alice, whose heir she was, in 1311.[2] Geoffry as well as Alice must then have been dead, and thenceforward no portion of the two knights' fees remained to the male line of Maubancs.

The Seals.

The Society is indebted to Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., for the plate of the Priory Seals from casts in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries; and to Mr. H. S. Kingsford, Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, for the account of them. Three are from seals attached to the following documents of Selborne Priory now in the possession of Magdalen College, Oxford:—

Nos. 1 and 3. The seal and counterseal to an agreement between the Priories of Selborne and Newark dated 1266.

No. 2. The seal attached by Richard, Prior of Newark, to the Process for the Annexation of Selborne Priory to Magdalen College in 1484, for which purpose he had been appointed a Commissioner by the Bishop of Winchester.

No trace has been found of the seal from which No. 4 is taken.

1. *The Priory Seal.*

Vesica, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. × 2 in.

Above, the Virgin crowned, seated on a bench and suckling the Child who sits on her left knee; on either side two censing angels. Below, under a cusped arch with gables on either side, the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury: on the left, two armed knights, the foremost one in closed helmet and holding a shield, charged with a bear (?) for Fitzurse, cleaves the head of the kneeling archbishop and at the same time wounds the arm of Grim, who stands behind holding the archiepiscopal cross. The figures stand on a low arcade of three arches.

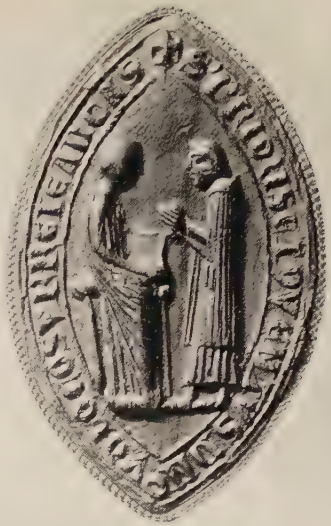
[S' : E]CCLESIE : BETE : MARIE : E . . . . . ME : MARTIRIS : DE : NOVO LOCO : SVRREI . . .

[1] Close Roll, 34 Edw. I, m. 19.
[2] Assize Roll, 887, m. 2 (5 Edw. II).

1

3

4



2

NEWARK PRIORY SEALS

(1) The Priory Seal. (2) Seal of the Prior and Convent *ad causas*. (3) Geoffrey, prior, 1266–80, used as a counter to the Priory Seal. (4) A counter seal or secret.

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THE SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF NEWARK-PRIORY, IN THE COUNTY OF SURRY.

To the Rt. Hon.ble THOMAS. Lord Onslow
Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surry, &c.
This Prospect is humbly Inscrib'd by
his Lordships most Obedient Servts
Jam.s & Nath.l Buck.

THIS Priory is call'd in y.e Monasticon Newsted. It is situated on a Sur rounded by y.e River Wey a few Miles below Guildford. It was founded per Gustein Camerar by Winchilde & Alvera his Beatrice his Wife with y.e Consent of Wm. Malbank their Heir. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary & St. Thos. of Canterbury. Their Possessions were confirm'd by K. Hen. III & K. Edw.d II. Rich. Lipsecomb y.e last Prior resign'd it to K. Hen.y VIII. & had allow'd him out of y.e Revenues £5 per Annum for Life. He was living in 1555 as were several others of this House who were pro vided for by the Sup.ds. It is now Part of y.e Estate of y.e Rt. Hon.ble Tho.s Ld. Onslow of Clandon.

PLATE XII

2. *Seal of the Prior and Convent ad causas.*

Vesica, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. × $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

On the left a seated figure (? of the prior) holding a book; before him on the right the standing figure of a canon in his habit, his hands joined in homage or adoration.

✠ S' PRIOR̄IS ET ϑVENTVS D NOVO LOCO SVRREIE AD CĀS.

3. *Geoffrey, prior:* 1266–80, *used as a counter to the Priory seal.*

Vesica, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. × $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

A cross formy, with two stars, the sun and the moon within the arms. Below, under an arch with pinnacles, the full-face bust of the prior wearing an amice.

✠ S' GALFRIDI : PRIORIS : DE NO[V]O LOCO.

4. *A counter seal or secret.*

Oval, $\frac{13}{16}$ in. × $\frac{11}{16}$ in.

An oval gem: a winged monster.

✠ SIGIꝂ SECRETI.

THE LORDS-LIEUTENANT OF SURREY.

BY

THE EARL OF ONSLOW, P.C., F.S.A.,

President of the Society.

BY the middle of the sixteenth century the ancient office of Sheriff had declined in importance. No longer was he "the Governor of the Shire, the Captain of its forces, the president of its Court." It is true that the County Court was still in existence, but its importance was gradually diminishing owing to the growth of the power of the Justices of the Peace first constituted under Edward III. By the time of the Tudors the Justices acting under the Court of King's Bench administered in the county the statutes relating to police and other matters of local government; the military position also of the Sheriff had declined.

The actual constitution of the office of Lord-Lieutenant did not take place till the Statute of 37 Henry VIII (1545), but prior to that date Special Commissions were issued to special officers other than the Sheriff for the raising and training of county levies to guard against foreign attack or domestic disorder. Thus in 1536 Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., called up the Surrey levies for thirty-two days' training. Sir Anthony was son of the Constable of Calais and Lucy Nevill daughter of John, Marquess of Montacute. Browne was several times Knight of the Shire for Surrey and acquired much property in the county at the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

The first functioning Lord-Lieutenant under the Act of 1545 seems to have been Henry, 14th Earl of Arundel, who was appointed in 1545. Whether he had the actual title of Lord-Lieutenant or not seems to be uncertain, but he is styled Commissioner of Array in Cos. Surrey, Sussex, Hants, Wilts, Oxon and Berks in 1545 and Lieutenant of Sussex in 1549.

Commissions of Lieutenancy in those days were issued annually and not necessarily renewed, indeed they were at that time *ad hoc* appointments in case of necessity.

In 1551 William Parr, Marquess of Northampton, became Lieutenant (Warrant Books of the S. of S. R.O.) and held the office until 1553. He held the lieutenancy of many other counties at various times, but his close connection with Surrey is shown by his having been created in 1550 Bailiff of Surrey, Steward of Godalming and Keeper of Henley and Guildford Parks. Northampton, who was a brother of Catherine Parr, wife of Henry VIII, was attainted on the accession of Mary owing to his support of Lady Jane Grey, but pardoned in 1554 and re-created a Marquess on the accession of Elizabeth.

Lord Howard of Effingham exercised the duties of Lord-Lieutenant during Wyatt's rebellion, and Lord Montague, a son of Sir Anthony Browne, did the same in 1557 until Arundel, who had served as Lord-Lieutenant in 1545, held the office for two years in 1558–9. In 1559 Lord Howard of Effingham was appointed Lord-Lieutenant and was the first to hold the office for any length of time as he served continuously till his death in 1573. He was succeeded by his son Charles, who had been for several years Knight of the Shire and a J.P. for Surrey. The Lord-Lieutenancy seems to have been in abeyance until 1585, but in 1579 Lord Howard, now Earl of Nottingham, was a Joint Commissioner of Musters in Surrey. In 1585 Nottingham was given a series of commissions placing him at the head of the defence of the country against the Spanish menace. He was made Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex, Surrey, Devon and Cornwall and Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland and Wales. In 1588 he commanded in chief at the defeat of the Spanish Armada. He held the Lieutenancy of Surrey until his death in 1624 and for the first time combined with it the office of Custos Rotulorum. The duties of this office as those of the Lord-Lieutenancy had originally formed part of those of the Sheriff, but in the reign of Henry VIII it became the custom to designate in the Commission of the Peace one of the leading Justices of the county as Custos Rotulorum or "keeper of the rolls of the peace," a man who according to Lambard (Eirenaica) was "especially picked out either for wisdom, countenance, or credit." Not until the reign of William and Mary

was it usual to combine the two offices; and in Surrey this did not take place till the middle of the eighteenth century. From 1621 until his death in 1624 Nottingham held the Lieutenancy jointly with his son Charles, second Earl, who had sat in several Parliaments as a member for Surrey constituencies. On the death of his father he became Lord-Lieutenant, but there was associated with him as joint Lieutenant John Ramsay, Earl of Holdernesse. He died, however, in 1626, and Edward, Viscount Wimbledon was appointed in his stead. Wimbledon was the third son of William, second Lord Burghley and first Earl of Exeter. He held the post till his death in 1638. In 1636 Thomas, Earl of Arundel also became joint Lieutenant and held the office until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642, when the Royal Commissions terminated. Nottingham, however, was recommissioned by the Parliament as sole Lieutenant, but died almost immediately, and was succeeded by Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who was also Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex.

During the lieutenancies of the two Nottinghams and Northumberland we observe a growing activity on the part of the Deputy-Lieutenants. The Nottinghams were both engaged in public affairs at home and abroad and Northumberland with his own business in the North; so details of county military organization were left to the Deputy-Lieutenants, Sir Poynings More of Loseley, Sir Robert Parkhurst, member for Guildford, Nicholas Stoughton and Sir Richard Onslow, Knight of the Shire. Throughout the Civil War we hear very little of the Lord-Lieutenant, though Northumberland held the post until the Restoration, when he became Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Sussex and Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland. In Surrey he was succeeded by Lord Mordaunt of Avalon, the second son of the first Earl of Peterborough, who had been one of the commissioners in 1659 to treat for the Restoration of Charles II. He held the office till his death in 1675, when he was succeeded by Prince Rupert, Duke of Cumberland. When Rupert died in 1682 he was followed by Henry Howard, 7th Duke of Norfolk. As has already been mentioned in the reign of William and Mary, it became general for the two offices of Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum to be merged in one person, though they

continued to be separate appointments, the former being made by Letters Patent and the latter under writ of Privy Seal. By this time the more active military duties of the Lord-Lieutenant had diminished, but he still exercised considerable patronage in the county, appointing all Deputy-Lieutenants and all Officers of Militia and still being the Military Commander in Chief of the County Forces. In 1689 the General Session of the Justices of the County was the supreme County Authority. The Custos Rotulorum, who appointed the Clerk of the Peace, presided, though there was no official rule. In the eighteenth century this custom subsided—the Justices chose chairmen *ad hoc*—or sometimes acted without any chairman at all, but before the middle of the century it became the custom to appoint a regular Chairman of Quarter Sessions.

Norfolk, who had been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Berks as well as Surrey in 1682 and Lord-Lieutenant of Norfolk in 1683, received a new commission as Lord-Lieutenant on 6th May, 1689, and a writ of appointment under the Privy Seal of Custos Rotulorum of the same three counties on 14th June of the same year. The Lieutenancy of Surrey he held till his death in 1701, but he relinquished the office of Custos Rotulorum in 1699. In this he was succeeded by Charles, 2nd Earl of Berkeley, who seems to have had no personal connection with Surrey. Berkeley was succeeded as Custos Rotulorum of Surrey by his son the third Earl in 1710, and it was only on his death in 1736 that the two offices were again merged in one person, namely Thomas, Lord Onslow, who had been appointed Lord-Lieutenant in 1717. Since that date both offices have been combined. When Norfolk died in 1701 he was succeeded by George, Duke of Northumberland, a natural son of Charles II. He relinquished the post in 1714 and was succeeded by Charles, 1st Earl of Halifax, on whose death in 1715 John, 2nd Duke of Argyll and Greenwich was appointed. From the death of Norfolk in 1701 till the resignation of Argyll in 1716 no one with a real connection with the county had filled the office of Lord-Lieutenant, but in 1716 George I appointed Richard, first Lord Onslow, who for many years had been a Knight of the Shire. He died in 1717 and was succeeded by his son Thomas, second Lord Onslow. Thomas had been for a number of years Knight of the Shire. He was a peculiar-

looking man, short and stout—his soubriquet was "Duck-legs." He married a rich heiress, Elizabeth Knight of Jamaica, and with her money considerably extended his Surrey property and built the present house at Clandon. There is not much to record of his lieutenancy except one anecdote which is a queer commentary on eighteenth-century credulity.

As Lord-Lieutenant, or as a J.P. perhaps, he had a curious duty to perform in 1726. A certain Mary Toft of Godalming had aroused the interest of the scientists of those days by pretending through an ingenious fraud to give birth to rabbits. She succeeded in deceiving Dr. John Howard of Guildford, and Mr. St. Andre, the King's Surgeon Anatomist. The fraud was unmasked by Sir Richard Manningham, F.R.C.S. Lord Onslow was asked to obtain the evidence of all those at Godalming or at Guildford who might be able to throw light on the case, and their depositions were sworn before him, either at Guildford or at Clandon.

In 1740 Thomas died and was succeeded by his son Richard, 3rd Lord Onslow, who also succeeded him as Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum. He had for some years been M.P. for Guildford, but he had no great taste for affairs. It so happened that during his reign the importance of the Lord-Lieutenancy increased. Nominally the appointment of Justices was, as it still is, in the hands of the Crown through the Lord Chancellor. Down to the middle of the seventeenth century the Judges of Assize were expected to make recommendations of suitable persons, but after the Restoration this ceased with the Judges' supervision of county business. A period of purely political manipulation succeeded, but as Justices were appointed or dismissed for no reasons but political ones, Local Government suffered badly. Gradually the Crown came to rely on the Lord-Lieutenants more and more, and by the time that Richard Onslow became Lieutenant of Surrey the advice of the Lieutenant was the main avenue to the Bench, though the Chancellor retained the right which he still enjoys of independent appointment. It will be seen that the patronage placed considerable power in the hands of the Lieutenant, especially when it was added to the appointment of Deputy-Lieutenants and Militia Officers.

In 1745, when the invasion of England by the Pretender

took place, the Lord-Lieutenant formed an association to raise a regiment of County Militia. A County Meeting was held at Kingston on 9th October, 1745, and a regiment raised (*London Gazette*, 3.12.1745). Onslow commanded the regiment as Colonel, but it never took the field and indeed can hardly have been said to have existed except in embryo.

In 1757 Pitt's Militia Bill received the Royal Assent, but owing to the opposition shown in Surrey and elsewhere to its provisions, it was not till 1759 that Onslow was able to take measures to raise the regiments. In January three-fifths of the county quota of men were chosen and enrolled and commissions issued to the requisite number of officers. Onslow wrote to Pitt asking for arms and accoutrements for the regiment. He himself had been appointed the first Colonel of the Regiment, but he resigned soon and Sir Nicholas Carew took his place. On 25th June, 1759, Onslow writes to Pitt that the regiment consisted of 800 men, divided into ten companies and twenty-five officers and forty N.C.O.s. On 3rd June, 1759, he was directed to embody the regiment and despatch five companies to Rochester and Strood, two to Dartford and Crayford, and three to Gravesend. In November the regiment was split into two, the first battalion of five companies being under the command of Sir Nicholas Carew and the second under George Onslow. The Colours of the Regiment supplied by the War Office were two, a Union Flag and a White Flag bearing the arms of the Lord-Lieutenant, *i.e.* the Onslow Arms. The Lord-Lieutenant's Arms were also borne on the drums. On the death of George II the Lord-Lieutenant wrote to Pitt as follows (*H.O. Papers Militia*, p. 103):

CLANDON,
19 *June*, 1761.

SIR,

You have herewith the names of the several gentlemen who have been appointed . . . officers in the Surrey Militia, whose Commissions determine by the revocation of mine from his late Majesty. I must therefore desire you to lay their names before H.M. . . .

On 22nd December, 1762, Egremont, who on the accession of Bute's Government had succeeded Pitt, sent orders to disembody the Militia.

The Militia were not called out again during Onslow's lifetime, but owing to the unsettled state of affairs, he was directed

in 1771 to furnish a complete return of the strength of his forces and a general muster was ordered in 1773.

Just before his death, the Surrey Militia volunteered to be employed on any duty that H.M. should think proper. Weymouth, then Secretary of State, wrote to Onslow:

"H.M. commands me to convey through you H.M. Lieutenant of the County of Surrey, his very gracious approbation of the commendable zeal and spirit shown by the Officers of the Militia of that County in their loyal offer . . ."

Onslow died in 1776 and was succeeded by his second cousin George, Lord Cranley, son of Speaker Arthur Onslow, who thus became Lord Onslow and Cranley. He became 1st Earl of Onslow in 1801. In 1776 he succeeded his cousin as Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey and Custos Rotulorum. Prior to his being created a peer he had sat for long as Knight of the Shire for Surrey and he had also commanded the Surrey Militia. He had been Mayor of Guildford in 1768 and was High Steward of Kingston. He became High Steward of Guildford as his three predecessors in the Lieutenancy had been when he succeeded to the Onslow peerage. In 1778, as soon as the Treaty between France and the revolted American Colonies became known, he was ordered to embody the Surrey Militia and prepare them for service. The powers of the Lord-Lieutenant over the Militia had been revised since 1757 and he was entrusted by the Act of 1779 with the duty of the apportionment of the men in different parishes and of conducting the militia ballot. He also still appointed the officers, after submitting their names to the King. To ensure that the latter might be persons interested in the defence of the realm, the Lord-Lieutenant was entrusted with the duty of making certain regulations at his own discretion as to their social position, and a property qualification was also required. Moreover, when the Militia was not embodied, the Lord-Lieutenant had power to discharge a certain number of officers after four years' service in order to create a reserve. Lastly, the Lord-Lieutenant was entrusted with the duty of supervising and arranging for the regular annual trainings. Thus, the whole military administration of the county was in his hands (Burns' Digest, 1779).

The Militia on this occasion were embodied for four years

and it was not till 28th February, 1783, that were issued orders to disembody them (*H.O. Letter Book Militia*, 1782–89, p. 117).

With the renewed outbreak of war with France in 1792 the Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey was called upon to embody the Militia afresh.

During the interval between, the regular training had proceeded and the Lord-Lieutenant seems to have kept his force well up to the standard of military efficiency.

War was declared by France the week after the execution of Louis XVI, but it was not till December that orders were issued to call out the Militia. The regiment was 199 under strength and Onslow found that uneasiness was felt with respect to the provision for the families of embodied men. Some correspondence took place on the subject and finally the difficulty was settled by a promise conveyed by the Home Office of a Bill to revise the Act of 1762 dealing with this subject.

A year later, owing to the threats of invasion, an Act was passed "for encouraging and disciplining such corps . . . as shall voluntarily enrol themselves for the defence . . . of the Kingdom." Onslow immediately took advantage of the new law to raise troops in Surrey and his efforts met with a ready response. Lord Leslie and Onslow's eldest son Thomas, then twenty-eight years of age, set to work to raise a Yeomanry Regiment. Leslie was Colonel and Thomas Lieutenant-Colonel and the regiment consisted of 8 troops of 40 men.

Onslow raised a subscription throughout the country and obtained a sum of £14,274, for internal defence (M. and B., III, 676). Guildford applied to Onslow for leave to raise a Company of Volunteers, as did other places in the county. Though the Government fully expected invasion, they did not avail themselves of all the offers of volunteers immediately. In 1796, however, the supplementary Militia Act was passed, and in the following year Onslow was busy in raising further regiments. In January 1797 the first appointment of officers took place. During 1797 and the subsequent two years Onslow was inundated with offers to enrol in defence of the country. The town of Farnham was particularly anxious to form a Company, but for some reason the Government refused the offer. In July 1799 the whole volunteer force of the country was reviewed by the King on Wimbledon Common, and Onslow

received the congratulations of the Secretary of State on the success of the turn-out.

In 1798 the Militia in Surrey was reported to be below the strength required by Act of Parliament. This seems to have caused some comment, for Tierney raised the question in the House of Commons and moved for an inquiry into the Lord-Lieutenant's conduct in regard to the manner in which the Act to provide for the defence of the realm had been carried into effect in the County of Surrey. Nothing came of it, however, and Tierney was beaten in a division by 141 to 22 on 8th May, 1798.

In July 1799 the Surrey Militia were quartered at Plymouth. In August Onslow wrote to Huskisson about the future establishment of the Militia saying that the three regiments had each furnished their quota to the line and he hoped to be allowed to divide the County now, reduced to 1,800, into three regiments of 600 each. It appears, however, that the Government favoured the reduction of the strength to one regiment, as Onslow wrote on 13th October strongly urging the retention of the 2nd Surrey on the establishment (*Militia*, 1798–1802, No. 27, H.O.).

In 1801 we find the strength of the Militia in Surrey to have fallen below the standard of efficiency, and in October Lord Hobart wrote strongly to the Lord-Lieutenant urging him to lose no time in supplying the deficiency. He reminded him of the penalty the County was under for every man deficient after this notice under the Act of 39 Geo. 106, c. 10. Nothing, however, was done, as the preliminaries of peace were signed in the same month and ratified at Amiens in March 1802. In April the Militia were disembodied.

The Peace of Amiens was of short duration. War broke out again in 1803, but before relations between England and France were severed the Militia was embodied, on 11th March, 1803. A difficulty occurred among the officers at the outset. Major Hudson, who had been appointed to a vacant majority, in 1801, now was posted to a company. The difficulty was due to there being two Lieut.-Colonels, the junior, Colonel Sutton, being appointed Major of the Regiment. The Lord-Lieutenant was called on to decide. He could not do so himself and consulted Lord Hobart. The matter was eventually

referred to the law officers, who decided in favour of Hudson, Sutton being placed on the supernumerary list until a vacancy should occur.

Just before the embodiment took place Onslow submitted (*H.O.*, 1803, Vol. XXXI) a scheme for the organization of the Surrey Militia. By this scheme two regiments were to be constituted with the same number of companies into which the two corps were formed previous to the passing of the last Act. This scheme was accepted by the Government and duly carried out.

A good deal of difficulty was experienced in getting recruits. This was the case mainly in Southwark where the men used to abscond as soon as enrolled. Onslow took drastic action to stop this by sending a Guard to attend the Magistrates Court where the enrolment took place. They were then marched off to headquarters, where they underwent "such personal alteration as would make them readily known to military men and consequently more readily apprehended if they deserted." Still the quota was not forthcoming, and in May an urgent letter (*H.O.*, 1803, Vol. XXXI) came from the Home Office, saying that unless the quota were forthcoming by the end of the month the regiment would be disembodied. By hook or by crook the Lord-Lieutenant collected the men and the regiments were maintained.

On 11th July a meeting of Lords-Lieutenant was held at the Horse Guards. This meeting was for the purpose of fixing the precedence of the various embodied Militia Regiments. This was the last occasion on which Onslow was able to appear in public for some time, as he was taken ill in 1804, and obliged to appoint a Vice-Lieutenant to perform his duties. The Vice-Lieutenant was Lord Teignmouth. Teignmouth was appointed in March 1804 and it was not until August 1807 that we find Onslow again acting as Lord-Lieutenant.

In 1802 the "Volunteer Act" was passed, which granted volunteers exemption from the militia ballot in consideration of a five days' annual training. In 1803 the Government called for more volunteers. The administration of the Force fell upon the Lords-Lieutenant and the task was no light one. There was no lack of recruits, for by volunteering a man escaped the militia ballot—also it was known that there was

a probability of the levy *en masse* being carried out, under which every able-bodied man would be drilled whether he liked it or not. Chief among the difficulties was that of obtaining arms. In Surrey this threatened to ruin the Force. The Lord-Lieutenant protested strongly and forwarded a letter from one of his colonels saying that among 600 men there were but 220 muskets and that unless the remainder were at once found by the Ordnance the Corps would be broken up; for the men had drilled for three months without arms and were tired of it. But want of discipline was an even greater evil. In the Lambeth Corps the right of appointing the officers was vested in the members of the corps, who had equipped themselves. The original officers were appointed by a civil committee, which consisted of persons who had subscribed liberally to the equipment of the Corps. But there was constituted a Military Committee which at once came to loggerheads with the Civil Committee over the appointment of officers. The Camberwell Corps actually mutinied and Teignmouth, acting for Onslow, disbanded it, but the members were all accepted as recruits for the Southwark Corps.

Affairs did not improve with the passage of time. In fact it was Onslow's duty to report in 1807 one of the worst cases of indiscipline that had occurred throughout the country. On parade, a sergeant of the Richmond Corps struck Colonel Drew, who caused him to be disarmed and turned out. The Sergeant brought an action against the Colonel and it was held that the latter had no right to take the Sergeant's sword; so Drew was mulcted in £500 damages and costs. No wonder that Teignmouth reported when Onslow took over the duties of Lord-Lieutenant again after his illness in 1807, "The Volunteer plan was at first entered into in a right and proper spirit, but now it has dwindled down to little else than exemption from other services." He might have put the case much more strongly.

In the autumn of 1807 the Copenhagen Expedition was undertaken owing to the grave danger that was imminent from the co-operation of the Danes with the French and the consequent increasing peril of invasion. All leave was stopped for the Army and Militia, strong inducements were held out to militia men to join the line and an Act was passed to enable

the Militia to be speedily completed owing to the peculiar exigency of the present moment. Lord Hawkesbury wrote to Onslow :

" . . . requiring as it does an immediate and large increase of the public force of the country, coupled with the limited period which the law has prescribed for completing the levy to be made under the present Act, will suggest to you the extreme importance of giving the utmost activity and dispatch to all the proceedings to be held under the provision of this Act."

Onslow immediately set to work to cause a new list to be prepared of men liable to serve (*H.O.*, 1804–7, p. 341). A meeting of the Lieutenancy was held in October when it was reported that there were 23,185 men liable to serve and the number fixed to be balloted out was 1,002.

This is an interesting record as it shows how little pressed we were for men during the Napoleonic Wars compared to the stress in 1914–18.

This was practically Onslow's last public action. He remained Lord-Lieutenant till the end of his life and in the nominal performance of his duties until 1812, but in that year his increasing infirmities rendered it impossible for him to continue. He did not resign his post but appointed his son Vice-Lieutenant on 17th February, 1812. He lived two years longer, dying on 17th May, 1814, at Clandon.

In appointing his son Vice-Lieutenant, Onslow followed the precedent set by Nottingham two hundred years before. A somewhat similar course was adopted during the Great War when Lord Ashcombe appointed Sir Edmund Elles, G.C.I.E., to be his Vice-Lieutenant and to assist in the heavy duties of the lieutenancy. But the Second Earl of Onslow did not succeed his father in the lieutenancy, though he did so in the High Stewardship of Guildford. George, 4th Viscount Midleton, became Lord-Lieutenant.

After the Napoleonic Wars the military activity of the county diminished rapidly and the Militia which during its embodiment had reached a high degree of efficiency, deteriorated. The Militia were not called out for training until 1820 and again in 1831, but after their disbandment on the latter occasion they remained so until their reorganization in 1852. Lord Midleton died in 1830 and was succeeded in the Lieutenancy by Charles, second Lord Arden, who had sat for a number

of years in Parliament but not for a Surrey constituency. He had been Master of the Mint (then a political post) in 1801, a Lord of the Admiralty and a Lord of the Bedchamber. He was a P.C. and F.R.S.

When he died he was succeeded by William, 1st Earl of Lovelace, who had been in command of the Surrey Yeomanry. Lord Lovelace's lieutenancy rivalled in point of view of time that of the 4th Onslow, for he filled the office from 1840 till his death in 1893.

He was born in 1805 and at the age of four, *i.e.* in 1809, was taken to see George, Lord Onslow. The latter told him to remember that he had met a man who as a child had seen one of the halberdiers on the scaffold of Charles I. This was Augustin Boisragon, who functioned in this manner, aged eighteen, in 1649. Lord Onslow was born in 1731 and Boisragon must have been well over 100 when he saw him. In 1809 Onslow was seventy-eight and Lord Lovelace died eighty-four years later. The three lives span 262 years. The story is quite authenticated and there is no doubt of its truth as many can testify who heard it from Lord Lovelace.

In 1871 the Militia Act deprived the Lord-Lieutenancy of much of its military patronage, but this was revived in a new form some thirty-five years later when the Territorial Force was instituted. The Volunteer movement, however, took place during Lord Lovelace's tenure of office and he was active in its encouragement from 1859 onwards. His successor was Admiral the Hon. Francis Egerton, who died in 1896 and was succeeded by William, 8th Viscount Midleton, whose period of office coincided with the South African War, during which he raised afresh the Surrey Regiment of Yeomanry which had been disbanded as a separate unit and had become a troop of the Hampshire Yeomanry in 1830.

The new regiment was commanded by Col. the Hon. Henry Cubitt, who when Lord Midleton resigned became Lord-Lieutenant in 1905 and who still continues to preside over the County, and we hope may long continue to do so.

A list of the Lord-Lieutenants of Surrey is displayed in the County Hall at Kingston, but this differs in some respects from that which my researches lead me to believe to be accurate, so I venture to append a list giving my authorities for my statements.

Date.	Persons performing duties of Lord-Lieutenant but not actually named as such.	Lords-Lieutenant.	Lords-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum.	Authorities.
1536 . .	Sir Anthony Browne, K.G.	—	—	*Victoria County History* (Malden); Loseley MSS.
1549 . .	Henry, 14th Earl of Arundel, K.G.	—	—	*Victoria County History* (Malden); *Acts of the P.C.*, n.s., Vol. VII.
1551–53 .	—	William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, K.G.	—	*Victoria County History* (Malden); Warrant Book; Loseley MSS., 11th July, 1553; Doyle, *Official Baronage*.
1553 . .	Lord William Howard, afterwards Lord Howard of Effingham.	—	—	*Victoria County History* (Malden).
1557 . .	Anthony, Viscount Montague, K.G.	—	—	*Victoria County History* (Malden); Loseley M.S., 1557, x, 1.
1558–59 .	—	Henry, 14th Earl of Arundel, K.G.	—	*Victoria County History* (Malden); Loseley MSS., 28th March, 1558, xii, 19. Doyle, *Official Baronage*; *State Papers Dom.*, xiii, 12.
1559–73 .	—	William, Lord Howard of Effingham, K.G.	—	*Complete Peerage*; *Victoria County History* (Malden).
1573 . .	—	Charles, 1st Earl of Nottingham, K.G.	—	*Victoria County History* (Malden).
1585–1624	—	—	Charles, 1st Earl of Nottingham, K.G.	*Victoria County History* (Malden); Doyle, *Official Baronage*; Signed Rolls, Record Office.

Date.	Persons performing duties of Lord-Lieutenant but not actually named as such.	Lords-Lieutenant.	Lords-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum.	Authorities.
1621–42 .	—	Charles, 2nd Earl of Nottingham, K.G. (joint).	—	Doyle, *Official Baronage*; Patent Rolls 13.
1624–26 .	—	John, 1st Earl of Holdernesse (joint).	—	Doyle, *Official Baronage*; Patent Rolls 17; *Complete Peerage*.
1626–38 .	—	Edward Cecil, Viscount Wimbledon.	—	Doyle, *Official Baronage*; Manning and Bray, *Victoria County History* (Malden).
1635–42 .	—	Thomas, 3rd Earl of Arundel (joint).	—	Doyle, *Official Baronage*; Patent Rolls 23*d*.
1642 . .	—	Charles, 2nd Earl of Nottingham, K.G., New Commission under Parliament	—	*Commons Journals*, ii, 459.
1642–60 .	—	Algernon Percy, 10th Earl of Northumberland.	—	*Commons Journals*, ii, 794.
1660–75 .	—	John, 1st Viscount Mordaunt of Avalon.	—	Patent Rolls 26*d*.
1675–82 .	—	Rupert, 1st Duke of Cumberland, K.G.	—	Patent Rolls 7.
1682–1701	—	Henry, 7th Duke of Norfolk, K.G.	Henry, 7th Duke of Norfolk, K.G., 1689–99.	Doyle, *Official Baronage*; Patent Rolls 3 and 4*d*.
1702–14 .	—	George, 1st Duke of Northumberland, K.G.	—	Military Books of the Secretaries of State.

Date.	Persons performing duties of Lord-Lieutenant but not actually named as such.	Lords-Lieutenant.	Lords-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum.	Authorities.
1714–15 .	—	Charles, 1st Earl of Halifax.	—	Doyle, *Official Baronage.*
1715–16 .	—	John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich.	—	Doyle, *Official Baronage*; Military Books of the Secretaries of State; *Complete Peerage.*
1716–17 .	—	Richard, 1st Lord Onslow.	—	Military Entry Books.
1717–40 .	—	Thomas, 2nd Lord Onslow.	Thomas, 2nd Lord Onslow, 1737–40.	Doyle, *Official Baronage*; Patent Rolls 1.
1740–76 .	—	—	Richard, 3rd Lord Onslow.	Military Books of Secretary of State; *London Gazette.*
1776–1814	—	—	George, 4th Lord Onslow, 1st Lord Cranley (1st Earl of Onslow).	Doyle, *Official Baronage.*
1814–30 .	—	—	George, 4th Viscount Midleton.	*Complete Peerage.*
1830–40 .	—	—	Charles, 2nd Lord Arden.	*Complete Peerage.*
1840–93 .	—	—	William, 1st Earl of Lovelace.	*Complete Peerage.*
1893–96 .	—	—	Admiral the Hon. Francis Egerton.	*London Gazette.*
1896–1905	—	—	William, 8th Viscount Midleton.	*London Gazette.*
1905 . .	—	—	Col. the Hon. Henry Cubitt, afterwards Lord Ashcombe.	*London Gazette.*

SOME SURREY BELL-BARROWS.

BY

L. V. GRINSELL.

INTROD UCTION.

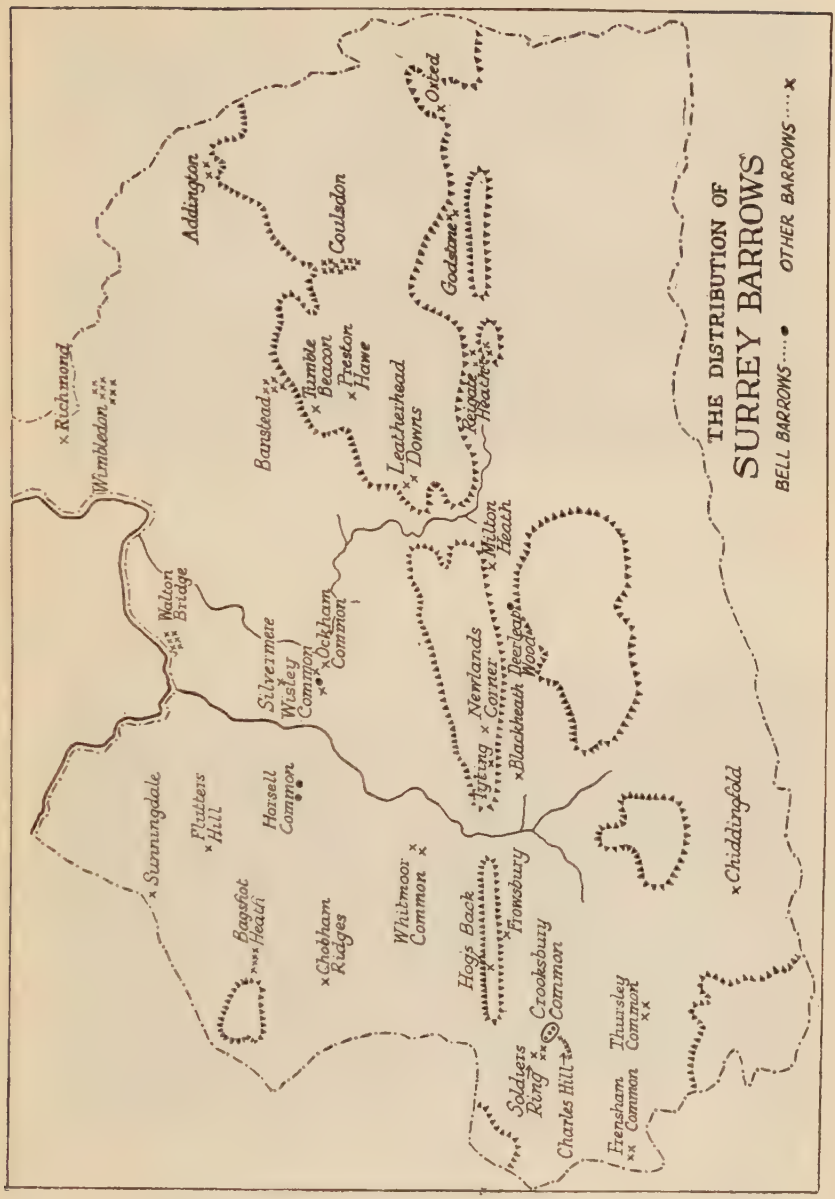
Bell-barrows in General: their Definition, Types, Distribution and Date.

THE ancient burial-mounds, tumuli or barrows which add interest and beauty to so many of the uplands of England and elsewhere, are of various kinds, and until they have been opened it is helpful to classify them according to their outward appearance.

A bell-barrow is a burial-mound surrounded by a platform which is generally surrounded by a ditch. The presence of a platform or berm outside the mound is the criterion of a bell-barrow, provided that the berm is not too wide and the mound not too small, when the type becomes a disc-barrow.

In Surrey the berm or platform tends to be rather wide,[1] particularly in the Horsell Common and Deerleap Wood examples, and the tendency to a wide berm is evident in the Avebury district as well. Wide and narrow berms are both frequent in the Stonehenge area, but in West Sussex all the bell-barrows have narrow sloping berms. Normally the berm is on the same level as the ground immediately outside the barrow, but occasionally—as on Milston Down, Wilts, and Wisley Common, Surrey, the berm is raised three or four feet above the surrounding ground. In several examples in Wiltshire and Surrey there is a low ringwork or rampart outside the ditch, but this feature is the exception rather than the rule. Bell-barrows exist in singles, rows, twins or triples. Twins are surrounded by an oval ditch, and triples are sur-

[1] As the Surrey bell-barrows are all on sandy soil and the mounds are consequently overspread, the berms were originally wider still.


THE DISTRIBUTION OF
SURREY BARROWS
BELL BARROWS
OTHER BARROWS
Richmond
Wimbledon
Addington
Coulsdon
Oxted
Godstone
Reigate Heath
Barstead
Rumble Beacon
Preston Hawe
Leatherhead Downs
Walton Bridge
Silvermere
Wisley Common
Ockham Common
Nerrands Corner
Tyting
Wilton Heath
Blackheath
Peaslake Wood
Sunningdale
Flutters Hill
Horsell Common
Bagshot Heath
Chobham Ridges
Whitmoor Common
Hog's Back
Frowsbury
Crooksbury Common
Thursley Common
Frensham Common
Soldiers Ring
Charles Hill
Chiddingfold

rounded sometimes by an elongated oval ditch (as on Amesbury Down, Wilts, and Crooksbury Common, Surrey) and sometimes by an hour-glass-shaped ditch (as on Overton Hill, Wilts).

Barrows of the bell form have been recorded chiefly [1] from the counties south of the Thames, and they are most abundant in Wiltshire, especially near Stonehenge and Avebury. The writer has details of over 130 bell-barrows in Southern England, and about eighty of those are in Wiltshire, eight in Dorset, ten in Hampshire, twelve in Berkshire, twelve in Sussex and about seven in Surrey. The figures for Wiltshire, Sussex and Surrey are fairly complete as almost every barrow has been examined; but a search among the barrows of Hampshire, Berkshire and Dorset would probably reveal a few more. An examination of nearly all the known barrows on the Sussex Downs (about a thousand in number) revealed the fact that the bell-barrows in that county are all found west of Arundel, and a more recent examination of nearly all the known Surrey barrows (about eighty) shows that in this county bell-barrows are not found east of Dorking. Search among a few of the barrows of Kent has revealed no "bells," and none are mentioned in any of the volumes of *Archæologia Cantiana* or in Jessup's *County Archæology of Kent.*

Regarding the period of bell-barrows, it is sufficient to point out that excavation in them has revealed primary interments of all periods from the Beaker period (as at Woodyates and near Stonehenge) to the inverted urn period (as at Huish Hill, Wilts., and Woodyates, Dorset: see R. C. Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*, Vol. I, p. 243, and elsewhere). The most frequent method of primary interment in bell-barrows seems to have been by simple cremation (*i.e.* cremation with no urn).

SURREY BELL-BARROWS.

1–3. Crooksbury Common, Elstead: Triple-barrow.

6″ O.S. Map 30 S.E. { 306–311 mm. from W. inner margin of map; 218–225 mm. from S. inner margin of map.
In *Parish* of Elstead. *Soil*: Lower Greensand.
Independent surveys made 8.2.31 and 15.11.31. Photographed, 15.11.31.
Orientation: N.N.W. by S.S.E. *Situation*: on high ground.

[1] Examples north of the Thames have been noted from Norfolk.

I.—ELSTEAD TRIPLE BARROW
The Western and Middle Mounds.

II.—ELSTEAD TRIPLE BARROW
The Eastern Mound.

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WISLEY COMMON BELL-BARROW
Note the raised platform.

SECTION OF HORSELL COMMON (W.) BELL-BARROW
[Note the ditch indicated by lighter and longer grass, the very wide berm, and the mound beginning to rise on the left side of the photograph.]

face page 59

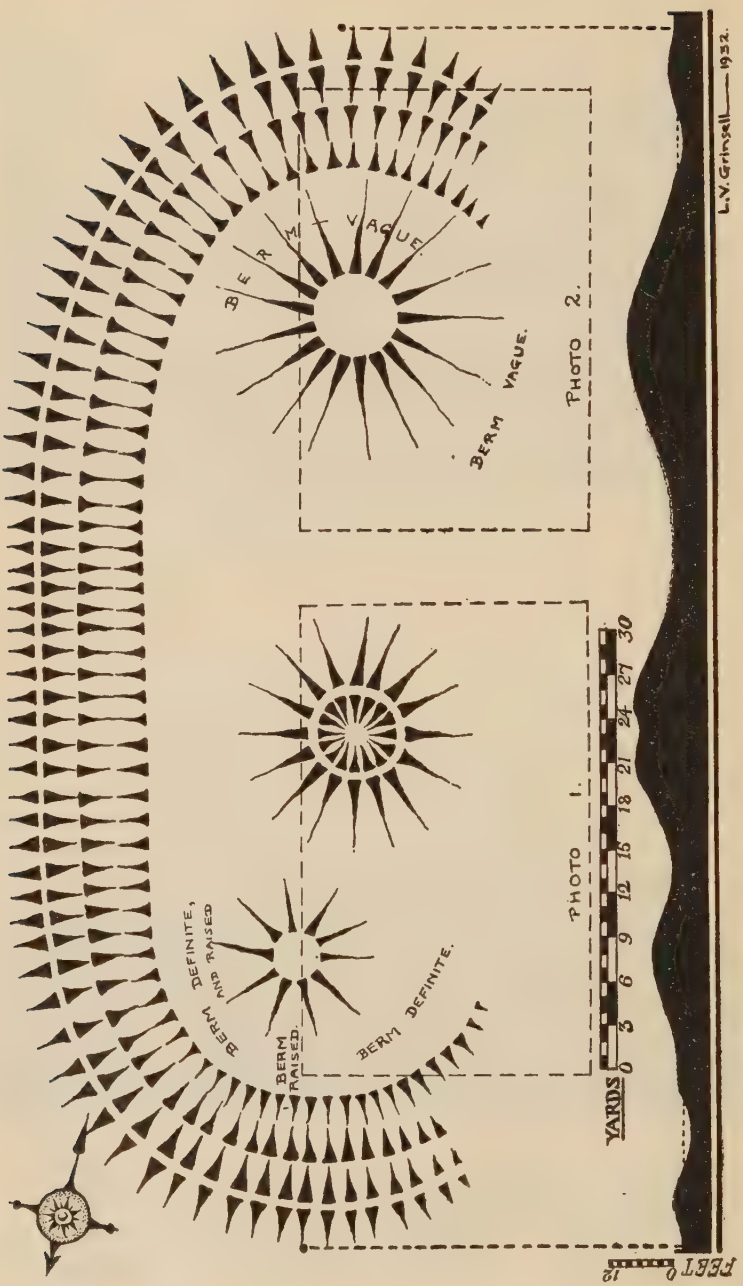
Description.—The earthwork consists of three roughly circular mounds enclosed within an elongated oval ditch, outside which is a low bank. This ditch and bank could not be traced by the writer on the west-south-west side, where they appear to have been obliterated when a path was made along this side. The northern mound is not quite in line with the other two, being placed a little to the east, but it is joined by a "col" to the central mound, which has a depression in the centre. The northern mound is not so large as the other two. The berm is definite at the northern end where it is slightly raised, but it is vague at the south, and the southern mound appears to slope straight into the ditch. The whole earthwork is about 240 feet long and 96 feet wide. The encircling ditch is about 18 inches deep and the exterior ringwork between 1 and 2 feet high. The width of the berm varies, but is 4 or 5 yards at the north and north-east parts where it is best preserved. The northern mound is about 6 feet high, the middle one about 9 feet and the southern about 9 or 10 feet high. [Horizontal measurements are by tape: vertical ones by judgment.] The whole earthwork is covered with pines, and also with vague hummocks and hollows and undulations, and the plan is therefore somewhat diagrammatic.

Triple-barrows are extremely rare, and previously recorded examples are described in *Wessex from the Air*, by O. G. S. Crawford and Alexander Keiller. Brief reference to the Elstead example is made in *V.C.H. Surrey*, Vol. IV, p. 405, and in Whimster's *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 228; but the importance of the earthwork does not appear to have been recognized.

4. Wisley Common.

6″ O.S. Map 17 $\frac{\text{N.E.}}{\text{S.E.}}$ Border. 262–265 mm. from W. inner margin of map.
In *Parish* of Wisley. *Soil*: Bagshot Beds.
Examined 3.1.32, 31.1.32 and 27.3.32.
Situation: On a natural rise.

Description.—A large circular earthwork consisting of a mound placed on a raised platform. This appears to be a *variant* of the true bell-barrow, differing from the normal type in that no ditch is visible and the platform is raised about



TRIPLE BELL-BARROW.
South-east of Crooksbury Common, in parish of Elstead, Surrey.

5 feet above the surrounding ground (compare "The Soldier's Ring" on Crooksbury Common, Surrey, and a bell-barrow on Milston Down, Wilts). The platform has been destroyed at the north-east (? by iron-workings), and if it originally went all round it must have been partly cut away on the east side by the parish boundary entrenchment. The barrow was opened in 1911 by Dr. Eric Gardner, F.S.A., to whom I am indebted for the information that a simple cremation with no urn or other relics was found at a depth of 18 inches or 2 feet below the top of the mound. Further digging was prevented by tree-roots.

The earthwork is about 9 or 10 feet above the ground on the west, and about 12 feet above the ground on the east. On the west side the berm is about 5 feet high and the mound 4 feet above the berm. Measurement by tape revealed an overall diameter of 133 feet from west to east and 144 feet from north to south. The smaller diameter from west to east is probably due to encroachment of the parish boundary. The berm is about 18 feet wide and the mound 70 feet in diameter.

Literature.—Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 239.

5 and 6. Horsell Common.

"On the Heath in this Parish are two round Hills or Barrows, supposed to have been the Burial-Place for Men slain in Battles."—John Aubrey, *A Perambulation of the County of Surrey . . .*, Vol. III, p. 193 (published 1718).

5. Horsell Common (West).

6″ O.S. Map 17 N.W. { 107–110 mm. from W. inner margin of map; 77–80 mm. from S. inner margin of map.

Situation: On low-lying ground.
In *Parish* of Horsell. *Soil*: Bagshot Beds.
Examined 5.7.31 and 11.10.31. Photographed, 11.10.31.

Description.—A very fine example, though the mound has been dug into. The most interesting feature of this barrow is that the grass growing in the ditch is much longer, more reed-like and of a lighter colour than that growing elsewhere. This has the effect of making the ditch clearly visible in the photograph. Another characteristic is the wide and level platform. There is a slight suggestion of outer vallum on the

north. On account of vague undulations it is not possible to state whether the ditch is annular or interrupted.

The overall diameter (excluding slight suggestion of outer vallum) is 157 feet, the ditch is 1 foot deep and 8 feet wide, and the berm 21 feet wide. The mound is 99 feet in diameter and 5 feet high. The mound has several depressions in the centre and a large one at the side.

6. Horsell Common (East).

6″ O.S. Map 17 N.W. { 126–129 mm. from W. inner margin of map; 74–77 mm. from S. inner margin of map.
Situation: On low-lying ground.
In *Parish* of Horsell. *Soil*: Bagshot Beds.
Examined, 5.7.31 and 11.10.31. Photographed, 11.10.31.

Description.—A fairly good example, covered with trees. The mound has a large cavity in the centre, and an old countryman who lives near the barrow informed the writer that he dug the hole during the Great War. He dug about 6 feet down, and found loose soil to the extent of his digging. This barrow has a vague suggestion of outer vallum.

The mound is 4 or 5 feet high and the ditch about 2 feet deep. The overall diameter (excluding trace of outer vallum) is 128 feet, the diameter of the mound being 80 feet, the berm being 15 feet wide and the ditch 9 feet wide.

Literature:

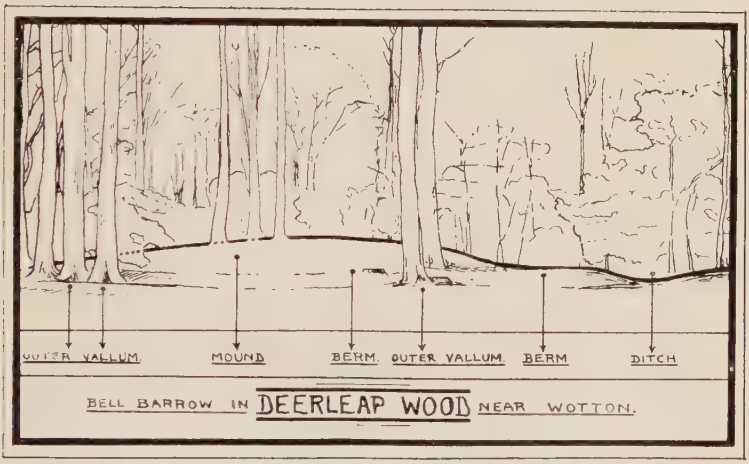
Aubrey, *Perambulation of Surrey*, Vol. III, p. 193.
S.A.C., Vol. VII, p. 152.
V.C.H. Surrey, Vol. IV, p. 405.
Whimster, *The Archæology of Surrey*, p. 230.

7. Deerleap Wood.

6″ O.S. Map 33 N.W. { 154–9 mm. from W. inner margin of map; 159.5–164.5 mm. from S. inner margin of map.
Situation: In rather low-lying ground between the North Downs and Leith Hill.
In *Parish* of Wotton. *Soil*: Lower Greensand.
Is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
Examined, 21.6.31 and 22.11.31. Photographed, 22.11.31.

Description.—A very well-preserved, large and fine example. Although situated in a wood it is not so thickly covered with trees as most of the Surrey bell-barrows. The ditch was prob-

DEERLEAP WOOD BELL-BARROW



KEY TO PHOTOGRAPH OF DEERLEAP WOOD BARROW

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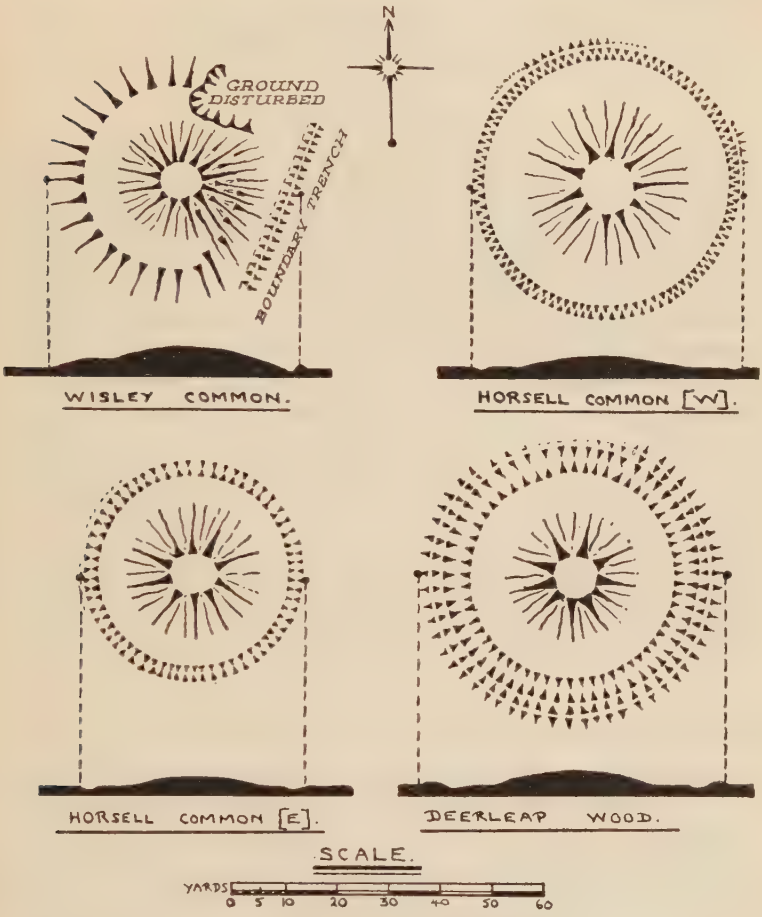
ably originally annular, a vague interruption in one part being most likely the result of recent tampering. The mound has a slight depression in the centre ; the berm is raised about one foot on the south side but is lower than the natural ground-



PLANS OF SURREY BELL-BARROWS.

level on the north, where the outer vallum appears to be partly destroyed and partly under growth.

Measurement in both directions showed that the barrow is approximately circular. The diameter of the mound is about 78 feet, the width of the berm 21 feet, the width of the ditch

15 feet, and the width of the outer vallum 15 feet. The overall diameter is therefore about 180 feet. The mound is about 7 feet high, the ditch 1½ to 2 feet deep and the outer vallum about 1 to 1½ feet in height.

Literature :

V.C.H. Surrey, Vol. IV, p. 405.

Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 240.

CONCLUSION.

From the above notes it is observed that the typical Surrey bell-barrow has a mound not very high for this class of barrow, a wide berm, definite ditch and generally an outer ringwork or a suggestion thereof. The writer has seen barrows of this general type on Huish Hill, Botley Down and Amesbury Downs in Wiltshire, and in the sandy areas of Berkshire between Newbury and Reading are about six possible bell-barrows on Brimpton and Mortimer Commons, which resemble the Surrey group but do not appear to have outer ringworks. The bell-barrows on Huish Hill and Botley Down might almost be classed as intermediate between the Bell and Disc types, and the examples in the Surrey group approach the Disc type more closely than is usual in bell-barrows.

For a few additional localities of ordinary barrows on the map the writer is indebted to Dr. W. Hooper. Thanks are due to Mr. G. G. Crawshaw for assistance with the photography.

Note on Earthworks at Littleworth Clumps.

The alleged twin-barrows at Littleworth Clumps, described in *V.C.H. Surrey*, Vol. IV, p. 405, and in F. Lasham's article in Vol. XII (p. 153) of the *S.A.C.*, are omitted from this article because in the opinion of the writer the entrenchments round these mounds may be fairly recent and connected with tree-planting. The mounds themselves may or may not be artificial.

ROCQUE'S MAP OF SURREY.

BY

WILFRID HOOPER, LL.D.

IN his valuable Preface to the reproduction of Rocque's Map of Surrey, lately issued by the Society, Mr. R. L. Atkinson, following the earlier authorities, states that the map was published in 1762. This date appears to have originated with *The Beauties of England and Wales*, published in 1813, where the description reads, "A Topographical Map of the County of Surrey in eight sheets on a scale of two inches to a mile. By John Rocque 1762." [1] The map was produced in nine sheets, not eight, and this slight error is followed by a more serious one in regard to the date. The same year is repeated in the list of maps contained in the appendix to the third volume of Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, published in 1814; and, with this respectable authority to support it, came to be the commonly accepted date. Mr. Sharp quotes it in his *Historical Catalogue of Surrey Maps*, published so recently as 1929. It has never, so far as I know, been expressly challenged; yet the difficulty in accepting so early a period did not escape notice, and a number of dates, ranging from 1764 [2] to 1775, have been assigned to the map by various modern writers who have had occasion to refer to it.

Mr. Thos. Chubb puts the date about 1765.[3] The British Museum Map Catalogue gives the same year with a question mark, though Mr. Edward Lynam, Superintendent of the Map Room, informs me that as a result of correspondence that has recently passed between us he proposes to date the two Museum copies of the Map [1771 ?] provisionally. Another

[1] Vol. XIV, p. 298.

[2] 1764 appears in Mr. Ralph Nevill's *Old Cottage and Domestic Architecture in South West Surrey*, p. 54.

[3] *Printed Maps in the Atlases of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 448.

estimate, which had the support of Mr. H. E. Malden, is 1770 or thereabouts.[1] The latest attribution which I have seen is 1775, and occurs in a Guide to Haslemere written by Mr. E. W. Swanton, Curator of the Haslemere Museum, and the Society's local honorary secretary.[2]

So remarkable a difference of opinion would be hard to explain were all copies of the map alike, but complete uniformity among them is lacking. When a number of original copies are examined and compared it is found that at least three different impressions or editions were issued, each distinguishable from the others by progressive variations, largely in the way of additions that appeared in the later editions.[3] The same plate was used throughout but was altered on two occasions preparatory to the issue of fresh impressions. The year of publication was no doubt purposely omitted with the object of revising the map from time to time, so far as the plate would permit of revision, and issuing further impressions when the demand arose.

The problem of the date is therefore a complex one involving a threefold inquiry. To fix the date of any copy it is first necessary to determine to which edition it belongs.

The year 1762 is ruled out at once by the dedication to the Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh. The only apparent reason for selecting it was that Rocque died in that year.[4] William Henry, son of Frederick Prince of Wales, and brother of George III, was not raised to the dukedom until 19th November, 1764, a fact which relegates the publication to the end of that year or later.

There are two other constant data, which are marked on all the copies known to me, these being Leith Hill Tower and Stockwell Episcopal Chapel. The tower was erected in 1766 according to Manning and Bray, and this agrees with the stone inscription which appears on the west face of the lower stage

[1] *History of Surrey*, p. 318.
[2] *The Rambler's Guide to Haslemere, Hindhead and District*, 2nd ed., pp. 43, 98, 113.
[3] See Table at end.
[4] He died 27 January, 1762 ; Musgrave's Obituary (Harl. Soc. 48). The Caterham Urban District Council possesses a copy dated 1762 against the imprint, but it is clear on examination that the year has been inserted by hand subsequently.

of the building.[1] A curious feature of this inscription is the use of two types of figures : the centuries being cut in Roman while the broken years are cut in Arabic numerals thus : "MDCC66." A possible explanation is that the stone was fixed when the building reached that stage and the date left unfinished until the tower was completed. The tower is nevertheless mentioned in a deed of 1765, though this does not necessarily mean that the structure had then been completed.[2] It is shown on the map as if fully completed to the parapet. Fortunately the exact year is not of crucial importance since there exists another and later clue. In Section 3 a church is marked at Stockwell, just above Clapham Work House and west of Stockwell Green. This can be nothing else than the Episcopal Chapel of Ease known as Stockwell Chapel, which was erected in 1767, and in the following century became incorporated in the newly-formed Church of St. Andrew, which still stands on the site.[3] This piece of evidence is important, and has, it seems to me, a wider significance than may at first sight appear. I find it hard to agree with Mr. Atkinson's view that the position of the dedication group (in Section 1) with the Duke elevated over Bagshot Park is accidental. The group, it may be noted, occupies a position which, assuming the map were extended at that point into Berkshire, would cover parts of Windsor Forest. Now it happens that the Duke in this same year, 1767, was appointed Keeper of Windsor Forest.[4] His jurisdiction in that capacity extended to the Bagshot or Surrey Bailiwick, an area which originally, and still nominally, embraced the north-west portion of the county. This appointment would, it seems to me, suffice to explain the position of the group, and supplies a firmer reason for the dedication than the conjectural one suggested by Mr. Atkinson. Bagshot Park belonged to the Crown, but it was at this period let to the Earl of Albemarle, and did not come into the Duke's hands until 1786, so that he

[1] M. and B., *op. cit.*, II, pp. 146 and 161.
[2] *V.C.H. Surrey*, III, pp. 154 and 157 and notes.
[3] Thornbury, *Old and New London*, pp. 328–9.
[4] 8 December, 1767 : Doyle's official *Baronage*, II, p. 28. The roads fail to help in dating, as they might have done, owing to the fact that the turnpikes in the lower part of the county are not consistently indicated.

did not as yet possess any residential connection with the county. The first edition, then, could not have appeared earlier than 1767, and I conclude that it came out probably in 1768.

The Society's copy belongs to the first edition, and this gives the reproduction additional interest.[1] It is characterized by the paucity of names of owners and residents as compared with later editions. Eight only are marked, these being confined to the second, third, fifth and sixth sections. This feature was greatly extended in the subsequent editions. The second edition, to which the copy at the Croydon Public Library belongs, shows the names of owners or occupiers of estates in all parts of the county, except the extreme south-west, though most numerously in the fourth and fifth sections.[2] At first sight these names should, it might be supposed, supply a key to the chronology, but on examination it soon becomes evident that taken indiscriminately they are misleading. In the first place names were in some instances retained after the estates had been given up by those to whom they were ascribed. "Lord Bullenbrook" (Frederick, 2nd Viscount Bolingbroke), for example, appears at Battersea on all editions, though he parted with the manor of Battersea as early as 1763.[3] In other cases the connections often continued until too late to supply any but a general clue to the period of the map. This class of evidence is in fact only valuable for our purpose in those cases—comparatively few—where the parties designated are known to have acquired the seats at a date later than, or at least as late as, that which can be fixed by other internal evidence. Applying this principle, the only useful name I can find is that of Lord Clive at Claremont, or as it appears on the map, Claremount, Park, Esher. At the date suggested above for the first edition the Duke of Newcastle was the owner. He died in November 1768, and in the following year Lord Clive, the first Baron, purchased the estate from the Duchess, and employed "Capability" Brown to lay out the grounds and erect the huge mansion, which remained unfinished at his death. A date earlier than 1769 is thus

[1] The British Museum copies belong to the first and third editions.
[2] The Minet Library, Camberwell, also possesses a copy.
[3] J. G. Taylor, *Our Lady of Batersey*, p. 92.

precluded, so that 1770 may be taken as the approximate year of publication of this edition.

The third edition contains many alterations and a few additions to names of residents, with some corrections of the topographical nomenclature. The alterations supply valuable chronological clues in at least four instances. In the fifth section Mr. Lock is entered at Norbury Park: he was Wm. Lock, the friend of Fanny Burney, who purchased the Park in 1774. In the eighth section Miss Tucker appears against Bechworth Castle. She was the daughter of Abraham Tucker, the Philosopher, who owned the Castle, and died 1774. "Mr. Thampson" is put under "Leith Hill Place"; this must stand for Mr. Harry Thompson who purchased this property in 1773.[1] At Gatton the name of Sir Wm. Mayne, Bt., who purchased the estate in 1774, takes the place of Sir George Colebrooke. We are not, however, in this edition obliged to rely on the names alone. Two new bridges now appear in the third section spanning the Thames at Battersea and Richmond. Battersea Bridge, the early wooden one, was built 1771–72, while Richmond Bridge was commenced in 1774 and completed 1777.[2] On the other hand, Titsey Church, which was pulled down and rebuilt outside the Park in 1775 and the following year, is shown on its original site within the Park, as in the earlier editions.[3] I think therefore 1775 may safely be adopted as the approximate date of publication. Judging by the number of copies of this edition extant, it was more popular than either of the preceding editions, and probably several issues were called for.

It has been objected that the date of publication, though a proper subject of historical inquiry, has little practical value when ascertained, since the actual survey of this as of other early maps must have preceded the publication by an interval of unknown duration that possibly ran to several years, in the course of which the topography of various parts of the county may have undergone material changes. This objection may deserve some consideration in respect of the later editions,

[1] *V.C.H. Surrey*, IV, p. 9, and III, p. 540.
[2] So M. and B., III, App., p. clvi, but see *V.C.H.*, III, p. 157 and n. 52.
[3] *V.C.H. Surrey*, IV, p. 333.

particularly the third, but further detailed study is necessary to test how far it is justified as regards the first. Topographical details were not, it seems, revised in the later editions; roads and fields, for example, remained unaltered, and apart from the indication of the two bridges I have not detected any changes under this head. As regards the first edition, my own impression is that this criticism, if treated as a charge of serious and widespread obsolescence, is invalid. There is first the title stating that the map had been completed by Andrews, the engraver, and that completion included revision is shown by the appearance of features like Leith Hill Tower and Stockwell Chapel, which did not come into existence until after Rocque's death. Moreover, if the map was already obsolescent when it appeared, the landed class, on which its commercial success depended, would scarcely have patronized it to the extent of three editions.

Mr. Atkinson calls attention to the erratic spelling. Illustrations of this abound, principally in the middle and lower sections. The fact that Rocque, and probably Andrews, were foreigners, and their unfamiliarity with the names outside the area which had been covered by Rocque's Map of London, may partly account for these vagaries.[1] They seem also to have copied a good proportion of their errors from Bowen's map. Most of the novel spellings are misspellings, the result of mere blunders or of attempts to reproduce local pronunciation. The map has consequently little value for the student of place-names, except so far as it can be checked by other sources. To cite a few examples: Hooley (Coulsdon) appears as Wholey and Wolley, Leigh as Leith, Denbies (Dorking) as Dingby, Lowfield Heath (near Horley) as Lovel Heath, Horsell as Hoswell, Brockham Hill as Bucham Hill, Headley Common as Edlen Common, Ganders Hole (Reigate) as Canters Hole, Walliswood (Ockley) as Wallistiwood. Some of these "howlers" were corrected in the subsequent editions. On the other hand, some odd-looking forms such as Martin (Merton), Meroe

[1] Rocque produced two maps of London, both originally dated 1746. The first was styled "A Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark . . ."; the second "An exact survey of the City's of London Westminster ye Borough of Southwark and the country near ten miles round . . ." I refer, of course, to the second; another edition of this was published by his widow in 1763.

(Merrow), and Pedland Street (Felday) [1] were genuine corruptions in current use, and it must be remembered that the orthography of place-names was far from settled at this period. Occasionally the map gives two versions indifferently, as if undecided between the orthographic and phonetic forms, thus Horley and Harley, Reygate and Rygate. A few of these mistakes were corrected in the subsequent editions, though it was unnecessary to change Reygate (a recognized contemporary spelling) to the phonetic Rygate.

The map is not singular in being oriented to the magnetic north. Bowen's Map of Surrey, already alluded to, is as regards the earlier copies, similarly oriented, as were also some of Rocque's other maps. Another curious point of resemblance between the two maps, which so widely differ from one another in size and character, is the similar uncertainty that prevails in regard to the original date of publication. Bowen's Map has been assigned to a variety of years ranging from 1736 to 1760, although editions of the Atlas in which it was contained continued to appear at intervals down to 1787.[2]

It is strange that no reference to Rocque's map is made in the *Victoria County History* of the county, though portions of his London map are reproduced in the fourth volume. Peter Andrews, the engraver of the map, is probably the same man as Pierre André, who was one of the witnesses to Rocque's will.[3] His name would be anglicized to allay prejudice, in the same way that Rocque changed his name from Jean la Rocque to John Rocque.

[1] Pedland Street, altered to Pitland Street in the later editions, occurs along with Pedling and Pidling Street in the Abinger parish registers of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

[2] "About 1736," *V.C.H.*, III, p. 342; "circa 1760," and "between 1745 . . . and 1760," *Sharp's Historical Catalogue*, pp. 22 and 23. It could not have appeared before 1749 as Admiral Boscawen whose name is marked at East Clandon did not acquire property there until that year. Mr. Chubb (*op. cit.*, pp. 157–71) gives six editions extending from 1749–55 to 1787. The map was often printed separately, and in 1777 appeared on a reduced scale, oriented true north, and without the dedication to Lord Onslow.

[3] P.C.C., St. Eloy, fo. 74. He is not to be confused with John Andrews who produced a map of Surrey dated 1777, and with Andrew Dury brought out several maps of the country round London (see Chubb, *op. cit.*, p. 420).

The names of the hundreds are not always evenly spaced over those areas; and in two cases (Copthorne and Tandridge) the initial letters C and H run into the adjoining divisions, implying that the boundaries were inserted after the lettering. Names of farms and other features are occasionally misplaced; a conspicuous illustration of this occurs in the eighth section of the first edition where "Ironmonger Farm," just over the county border, is attributed to the wrong property, the error being subsequently corrected by a long arrow mark. In defining the hundreds Rocque appears to have followed once again the lead of Bowen, who in turn followed his predecessors, with some unfortunate results. Thus Burstow Parish, though in Reigate Hundred, is included partly in that but mainly in the adjoining hundred of Tandridge; while Banstead is similarly severed between Copthorne Hundred, to which it belonged, and Croydon Hundred. Part of Betchworth, properly in Reigate, is placed in Dorking Hundred. The omission on the part of these earlier map-makers to show parish boundaries deprived them of a valuable check on the contours of the larger divisions, and mistakes were perpetuated by copying one from the other without verification.

The map was not designed for archæological purposes. It fails to designate antiquities. Prehistoric earthworks, such as camps and barrows, are almost entirely omitted, the only exceptions I have found being three barrows apparently those on West End Common, Chobham, which are styled "3 burrows" (Section 1), while "3 borrow hills," figured in Section 2, are suggestive of tumuli.[1] The same remark holds good of mediæval antiquities, apart from buildings such as churches and old houses that were still in use. Thundersfield Castle, a moated stronghold of the de Clares in the Weald near Horley, is shown in the strange guise of a conical tree-topped mound styled "Horn Castle." Nevertheless, the map is of value to the archæologist for the light it throws on various aspects of local history and topography. To mention a few examples: Common fields are traceable at Egham, Battersea, Wands-

[1] The name "Three Barrows" appears in Chertsey Abbey Charters of pre-Conquest date as Threm Burgen, the site of which Mr. Bonner thinks is identified by "Barrow Hills," a property marked on the O.S. sheet.

worth, Ashtead, Leatherhead, and Bookham. The extensive commons that were then attached to Croydon, Horley, Ewell, Esher and Fetcham, and were enclosed wholly or partly within the next half-century, are shown, with many another common and green of which the name alone survives. Bygone industries are recalled by iron mills shown at Abinger Hammer and Thursley, with two more (Shotover and ? Pop Hole) on the county border near Haslemere: copper mills at Wimbledon and Merton, and a paper mill at Eashing. Some valuable light is cast on old roads; sections of the Pilgrims' Way now disused are shown, though not, of course, as such, below Ranmer (Ranmore) Common and through Titsey Park, and the road through Albury is shown turning up by the old Church. West Sheen is marked (Section 3) with the lanes approaching it, and the road, extinguished by George III, that formerly separated the Riverside Parks at Richmond.[1]

In correcting others it is easy to go wrong oneself. Copies of the map are by no means abundant, and the number which I have been able to examine is comparatively small. It is possible, though I think improbable, that another edition was issued, which has escaped my notice. If so, I hope that this note will lead to its disclosure, though in that case some of my conclusions may need to be modified.

Thanks are due to several correspondents, including Mr. Atkinson, for assistance in this inquiry, and also to various owners of maps who have kindly lent or allowed me to examine their copies, and to Mr. Bonner for examining his copy on my behalf and making several useful suggestions. To my brother, Mr. A. P. Hooper, I am indebted for constant help in many ways, without which much of the necessary investigation could not have been carried out in the time at my disposal. His services included the compilation of a complete list of the differences between the three editions from which the Table has been drawn up.

The following Table sets out in parallel columns examples of some of the differences, consisting of omissions, alterations and additions of names, whether personal or local, that occur in the three editions of the map. By means of this the edition of any copy may be readily identified, and copies of different

[1] See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 99 and 100.

editions compared and contrasted. The words "not marked" where they appear against the name of a property or feature denote the omission of that name in the edition to which the column relates. The words "not named" against a personal or nobiliary name denote that that name is similarly omitted. The terms "As in Col. 1," "As in Col. 2," denote that the entry in the preceding column under the first or second edition is repeated without alteration in the succeeding edition. As already mentioned, the third edition is identifiable by the fact that Battersea and Richmond Bridges appear therein for the first time.

1ST EDITION (c. 1768)	2ND EDITION (c. 1770)	3RD EDITION (c. 1775)
Section 1.	*Section* 1.	*Section* 1.
Bagshot Park.—No name.	Bagshot Park.—Earl of Albemarle.	As in 2.
Section 2.	*Section* 2.	*Section* 2.
Oatland Park.—No name.	Oatland Park.—Duke of Newcastle.	As in 2.
Harn Haw (Weybridge).—No name.	Harn Haw.—Earl of Portmore.	As in 2.
Hunger Hill.—No name.	Hunger Hill.—Capt. Bentinck.	As in 2.
Mascalls Grove (Chertsey).—No name.	Mascalls Grove.—Sir Joseph Mawbey.*	As in 2.
Section 3.	*Section* 3.	*Section* 3.
Battersea.—Bridge omitted but "Ferry Lane" marked.	As in 1.	Battersea.—Bridge shown, "Ferry Lane" omitted.
Rowhampton.—No name.	Rowhampton.—Earl of Besborough.	As in 2.
Wimbleton Park.—No name.	Wimbleton Park.—Earl of Spencer.	As in 2.
Battersea Rise.—Not marked.	Battersea Rise.—Marked.	As in 2.
Starch Mill (Nine Elms).—Not marked.	Starch Mill.—Marked.	As in 2.
Stockwell Common.—Not marked.	Stockwell Common.—Marked.	As in 2.
Johns Place (Wandsworth).—Not marked.	Johns Place.—Marked.	As in 2.
Section 4.	*Section* 4.	*Section* 4.
Farnham Park.—No name.	Farnham Park.—Ld. Bishop of Winchester.	As in 2.
Pierpont Lodge (Frensham).—No name.	Pierpont Lodge.—Duke of Kingston.	As in 2.
Waverley Abby.—No name.	Waverley Abby.—Thos. Orby Hunter, Esq.	As in 2.
Poyle House (Tongham).—No name.	Poyle House.—Gore Woodrough, Esq.	Poyle House.—Gore Woodroffe, Esq.
The Paddock (Stoke, Guildford).—No name.	The Paddock.—Jer. Dyson, Esq.	As in 2.
Woronish.—No name.	As in 1.	Worenish.—Sir Fletcher Norton.
Losely Place.—No name.	As in 1.	Losely Place.—Col. Molyneux.

* In some early copies of this edition the name appears as Joseph Mawbey, Esq.

1ST EDITION (c. 1768)	2ND EDITION (c. 1770)	3RD EDITION (c. 1775)
Westbrook Place (Godalming).—Not marked.	As in 1.	Westbrook Place.—Genl. Oglethorpe.
Pepperharrow Park.—No name.	Pepperharrow Park.—Ld. Midleton.	Pepperharrow Park.—Lord Vist. Midleton.
Upper Easing.—No name.	As in 1.	Upper Eashing.—Mr. Gill.
Bushbridge Park.—No name.	Busbridge Park.—Ph. Carteret Webb, Esq.	Butbridge Park.—Mr. Beaver.
Pigots Farm (Guildford).—Not marked.	Pigots Farm.—Marked.	As in 2.
Gatock Common (Pepperharrow).	As in 1.	Gatwick Common.
Section 5.	*Section* 5.	*Section* 5.
Ember Court.—No name.	Ember Court.—Geoe. Onslow, Esq.	As in 2.
Claremount Park.—No name.	Claremount Park.—Lord Clive.	As in 2.
Ockham Park (Woking).	As in 1.	Woking Park.
Pans Hill Park (Cobham).—No name.	Pans Hill Park.—Chas. Hamilton, Esq.	Pains Hill Park.—Mr. Hopkins.
Send Grove.—Not marked.	As in 1.	Send Grove.—Genl. Evelyn.
Stoke Dawbernon.—No name.	Stoke Dawbernon.—Sir Fras. Vincent.	Stoke Dabernon.—Sir Fras. Vincent.
Asted Park.—No name.	Asted Park.—Thos. Howard, Esq.	As in 2.
Fetcham Park.—No name.	Fetcham Park.—Sir Geoe. Warren.	As in 2.
Norbury Park.—No name.	Norbury Park.—Col. Trion.	Norbury Park.—Mr. Lock.
Dingby House.—Not marked.	As in 1.	Denbighs House.—Honble. Mr. King.
Shire Downs.	As in 1.	Comb Bottom.
Staple Lane (Shire).—Not marked.	As in 1.	Staple Lane.—Marked.
Shire Common.	As in 1.	Shire Heath.
Hockes Downs (Abinger).	As in 1.	Hockhurst Downs.
Tower Hill (Gomshall).—Not marked.	As in 1.	Tower Hill.—Mr. Bray.
Albury Park.—No name.	Albury Park.—Earl of Aylesford.	As in 2.
Clandon Park.—No name.	Clandon Park.—Lord Onslow.	As in 2.
Hatchland Place (E. Clandon).—No name.	Hatchland Place.—Edwd. Hugh Boscawen, Esq.	Hatchland Place.—Mr. Turnner.
West Horsley.—No name.	West Horsley.—Ld. Farnham.	West Horsley.—Mr. Weston.
East Horsley.—No name.	East Horsley.— — Lane, Esq.	East Horsley.—Mr. Fox.
Cladon Common (W. Clandon).	As in 1.	Clandon Common.

1st Edition (c. 1768)	2nd Edition (c. 1770)	3rd Edition (c. 1775)
Edley.	As in 1.	Hedley.
Alderbury Downs.	As in 1.	Albury Downs.
Hersome.— — Frederick, Esq.	As in 1.	Hersham.— — Frederick, Esq.
Section 6.	*Section* 6.	*Section* 6.
Cannon Hill (Morden).—No name.	Cannon Hill.—Col. Taylor.	As in 2.
Addington.—No name.	Addington.—Barlow Trecothick, Esq.	As in 2.
Lamberts Oaks (Woodmanston).	Lamberts Oaks.—Genl. Burgoyne.	As in 2.
Section 8.	*Section* 8.	*Section* 8.
Reygate.	As in 1.	Ryegate.
Reygate Common.	As in 1.	Ryegate Common.
Buckland.—No name.	Buckland.—Col. Beaumont.	As in 2.
Upper Beachworth.—No name.	Upper Beachworth.— — Spooner, Esq.	Upper Bechworth.— — Spooner, Esq.
Vinyard Lodge (Dorking).—No name.	As in 1.	Chart Park.—Mr. Talbot.
Bury Hill.—No name.	Bury Hill.—Edw. Walter, Esq.	As in 2.
Wotton Place.—No name.	Wotton Place.—Sir Frek. Evelyn.	As in 2.
Parkhurst (Abinger).—Not marked.	Parkhurst.—Marked.	As in 2.
Stanhurst House.—No name.	Stanhurst House.— — Walsh, Esq.	Tanhurst House.—Mr. Perrin.
Leeth Hill Place.—No name.	Leeth Hill Place.—Richd. Hull, Esq.	Leeth Hill Place.—Mr. Thampson.
Germany Farm (nr. Holmbury Hill).	As in 1.	German Farm.
Losley Farm (Ewhurst).	As in 1.	Losenersh Farm.
Section 9.	*Section* 9.	*Section* 9.
Reygate Hill.	As in 1.	Ryegate Hill.
Gatton.—No name.	Gatton.—Sir Geoᵉ. Colebrooke.	Gatton.—Sir Wilm. Mayne, Bart.
Marden Park.—No name.	Marden Park.—Sir Robt. Clayton.	As in 2.
Starborough Castle.—No name.	Starborough Castle.—Jams. Burrow, Esq.	As in 2.
Felbridge Park.—No name.	Felbridge Park.—Col. Evelyn.	As in 2.
Tandridge Place.—Marked twice.	Tandridge Place.—Omitted in 2nd case.	As in 2.

EXCAVATIONS AT HASCOMBE CAMP, GODALMING.

June—July 1931.

BY

S. E. WINBOLT.

Introductory.

IN April 1931 a generous offer was made to me by Lord Onslow, our President, to finance excavations at Hascombe Camp, so that an attempt might be made, on the lines of the work at Holmbury Camp in 1930, to date its occupation. Mr. Joseph Godman, of Park Hatch, kindly consented, and the permission of H.M. Office of Works was obtained, the Camp being scheduled as a public monument. I secured three excellent diggers—A. W. Brumham of Hascombe, A. Stemp of Bramley, and G. Colven of Fishersgate,—who while shifting tons of soil kept a keen look-out for the minutiæ of evidence. In all cases we went down to "dead earth." Mr. W. King, of Abinger Hammer, again, as at Holmbury, lent two useful huts, which, under the supervision of Mr. J. Cooper, of Lox Hill, were brought by lorry to the *White Horse*, hauled up the steep and rough north slope of the hill by two stout farm horses, and erected. They were an absolute necessity in this out-of-the-way place, though on the whole we had such good weather that the men did not lose a quarter of an hour in the whole four weeks. The site is overgrown with bracken—much of it 7 feet high—and brambles, the clearing of which was no inconsiderable part of our work. I have to thank Mr. H. C. Cardew-Rendle of Godalming for faithful assistance from beginning to end of the "dig," and not least for photographs illustrating this article. The work was inspected by Lord Onslow, and a party of the Surrey Archæological Society,

organized by Miss O. M. Heath, came up on Saturday, 11 July.

Hascombe Camp, on the Hythe Beds of the Lower Greensand, is situated at the south-west end of a high ridge extending from the Godalming road at Lox Hill to Creek Copse, *i.e.* south-west to north-east. This summit, about 1,440 yards long and all above the 600-feet contour, is a feature well seen from many parts of the Weald, its straight wooded line making against

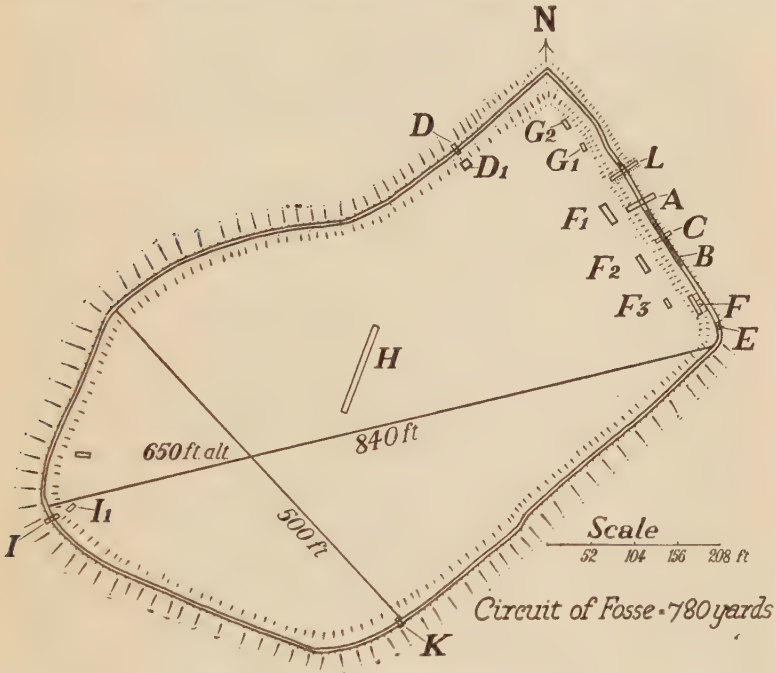


FIG. 1.—PLAN OF HASCOMBE CAMP.

the sky a notable landmark from south and south-west. The site of the camp was admirably chosen at the south-west end (645 feet) of this sand ridge: a moderate amount of spade-work served to make it highly defensible. On south-east, south-west, and north-west the sides are naturally so steep that two banks and a ditch would make the ascent of the highest 30 feet very difficult. The camp is fitted with remarkable neatness into the 600-feet contour. Across the more level north-east side it was found necessary to throw up a vallum

with the material dug from the fosse outside it. The entrance is to the north of the middle of this side, interrupting vallum and fosse so as to come in on a level with the interior area. It is guarded on either side by a bank, now little more than 3 feet high, and is about 12 feet wide. About 1,000 feet north-east of the entrance, on the same ridge, is Telegraph Hill, now well tree'd, but when clear in earlier times admirably suited for a signal station over the Weald, capable of transmitting a message direct to Holmbury and to Anstiebury further east. From 1796 to 1820 there was here a signalling station worked on the black-and-white shutter system, communicating with Blackdown (south-west) and Bexley Heath (north-east). This had been preceded by a beacon a little lower on the south slope, presumably in Elizabethan times.

Of the three camps which seem to have formed a related trio, Anstiebury has the largest acreage (c. 11½ acres), and Hascombe the smallest (c. 5¾ acres): Holmbury is medial both in position and extent (c. 8 acres), but rises the highest of the three (857 feet). The south view from Hascombe Camp over the Weald is very fine, commanding the South Downs from west of Arundel Park to the Ouse gap at Lewes and Mount Caburn. A smoke signal from such prehistoric settlements as those on Wolstanbury and Chanctonbury could be easily seen on Hascombe on most days of the year, and, more exceptionally, on the Caburn. The Long Valley at Farnham and Crooksbury stand up boldly to the north-west, and nearly the whole length of the Hog's Back and the North Downs to near Ranmore are plainly visible. Than Hascombe Camp there are few better examples of the high long-viewed places on sand or chalk affected by Neolithic and Iron-Age peoples for their villages. We failed to locate a near water supply. At present the nearest known is about a quarter-mile down the north-east slope, an unfailing pool, not on clay (which does not crop out north in the Hascombe valley; though on the south side the juncture of clay and sand is about 300 feet below the hill-top), but apparently forced up through the sand by natural pressure. The absence of water from the interior, however, is not really a very disturbing factor, for, as Mr. C. Hawkes points out (*Antiquity*, March 1931), in such camps "regular sieges were plainly undreamed of," and normally there would be little

difficulty in fetching water from outside. A little way down the north-west slope, just below the 500-feet contour line, a flint arrow-head was found in 1880, but its character is not recorded. Three years later was found a flint scraper on the south slope, below the 300-feet contour, and many broken flints may still be found there, suggesting that there may have been a flint factory just below the sand, as there was in a precisely similar situation at Bedham which faces Hascombe on the other (south) side of the Weald. In the possession of Mr. Joseph Godman is a collection of worked flints found in the near neighbourhood of the camp—arrow-heads, both leaf-shaped (?Neolithic), and barbed and tanged (?Bronze Age), and other flint implements. It may reasonably be assumed that there was some settlement of ?Neolithic and later flint-using people. Lieut.-Colonel Godwin Austen is reported to have found rounded flint pebbles, such as we found, either in or near the camp.

The archæological lore about Hascombe Camp I found very limited. Aubrey makes a brief passing reference to it (*Mon. Brit.*, iii, 153). The Surrey Archæological Society visited the place on 23 July, 1895 (*S.A.C.*, XIII, ix). No excavation of any sort, systematic or sporadic, is recorded. In 1895 Mr. Frank Lasham (*S.A.C.*, XII) stated that "no excavations have ever been made in the camp." In Vol. XIII (1896) Mr. R. Nevill is reported to have advanced the opinion that "the camp is of Roman origin, as it is quadrangular in form, and dates from the earliest period of the Roman occupation"; and Mr. Mill Stephenson puts it at a far later date. There seem to have been no real grounds for either surmise. Of the two angles made by the westerly returns from the north-east side, that on the north is practically a right angle, that on the south is slightly obtuse; there are no other angles at all, but a series of curves. The earthworks are typically pre-Roman of the late Early Iron Age, and we found not a vestige of anything Roman or of a later age. Wide of the mark also was the authoritative pronouncement in *A Schedule of the Antiquities in Surrey* (by P. M. Johnstone, R. Nevill, H. E. Malden and others, 1913), that Hascombe "is a good Neolithic Camp." It has none of the characteristics now known to mark the Neolithic camps that have been investigated. The only

really pertinent remark I can find recorded is that of Mr. Lasham (*S.A.C.*, XII, 156), *viz.* that "the camp at Hascombe would surely repay some investigation."

The difficulties of making a start soon revealed themselves and perhaps explain why the site has not been tackled before. It is both high and remote, reached by a fifteen-minutes' walk up a stiff slope from the nearest road at the *White Horse*, Hascombe. Of the diggers, one only was local, one had to be lodged in the neighbourhood, and one came from Bramley. Personally I had to go to and fro from Horsham, fifteen miles away, every day; and much clearing work had to be done before we could see where to start.

Ad Rem.

Hascombe proved to be a companion camp to Holmbury (see *S.A.C.*, XXXVIII, pt. 2, pp. 156 *seq.*), resembling it very closely in the evidence it produced, and it may be conveniently treated under the same headings: (i) the earthworks, (ii) trenches and holes dug, and the evidence they yielded, (iii) the "finds" (now with Mr. Joseph Godman and in the Guildford Museum), and (iv) Hascombe in historical setting.

(i) The Earthworks (Fig. 1).

The easiest way to get a notion of the size and shape of the camp is to walk round the terrace path, from 15 to 30 feet below the camp level. The periphery so measured and along the north-east fosse is about 780 yards, the contained area comprising about $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The area is fairly level, with a slight trend down from south to north, but the south-west end rises to a rounded hillock, with an elevation of 645 feet. The defence of the north-east end consists of a very slight exterior back (probably levelled down as elsewhere) and a deep fosse cut down through the sandstone rock in a series of steps to 9 feet below the original level and 21 feet across the top. Inside this the vallum was piled on a base 41 feet wide, now 4 feet 8 inches high, probably at least 6 feet as originally made and surmounted with a wooden stockade, the post-holes of which we failed to find. The fluid sand of the top $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 feet has silted down on either side: moreover, roots of bracken and trees blacken the subsoil so much as to

make recognition of holes, even if they still existed, almost impossible. This is the fifth E.I.A. camp on sand in which post-holes have eluded me. The length of vallum and fosse on the north-east side is 410 feet, but both are interrupted at 100 feet from the north end by an entrance, 12 feet wide and 60 feet long, closed in by banks now only 3 feet high, but rising to the height of the vallum at the west end. The bank, vallum and fosse on the north side are all set about 6 feet east of the corresponding system on the south side. Thus, entering from the east, you find an overlap on your right (north) of 6 feet, but at the inner end of this barbican there is an overlap of 6 foot on the left (south) side. The original level of the road was 1 foot 9 inches below the present level. Stones had rolled down on it from both banks, but there is no sign of systematic hardening : indeed, from the colour of the sand it may be conjectured that it was grass-grown. We found here two fragments (top and bottom stones) of a beehive quern, and more sling and hand-missile pebbles—between 30 and 40—than in any other place. They appear to be scattered remains of a collection of ammunition conveniently kept on the entrance banks.

At the north-east corner the vallum returns south-west at a right angle. From this corner the inner bank is preserved for a few yards only along the north side, but gradually peters out on to the level. It has been destroyed, but has left traces here and there. Parallel with it, the outer bank is also seen raised a foot or so above the general level. Along here the sagging terrace suggested a fosse, and this we successfully proved in three places—north side, west end, and south side (trenches D, I, and K). It is scarped out of the sandstone like that on the north-east, averaging a depth of 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet below the modern surface. The infill was quite obvious, consisting of loose stones, of which the heaviest had of course found their way to the bottom. A great deal of pottery and much burnt material were found at the bottom of K. Fig. 2 gives a fair idea of what the original defences were. Mounting the steep hill-side the attack would have to negotiate a bank some 5 feet high and its stockade. Previously in dead ground, it would here for the first time be exposed to volleys of missiles—hand-thrown stones, sling pebbles, flint-headed arrows, and iron-tipped spears. Sur-

viving this, it must descend into a fosse 5 feet deep, clamber out of this and up 15–30 feet of the next steep slope, and finally over the inner bank with its stockade, before setting foot inside the camp. The whole system was a very formidable proposition. At the south end of the north-east side the inner bank, fosse and outer bank have now been lost on the steep south slope, probably demolished to admit a pathway. The greatest length of the camp area is c. 840 feet east to west, and its greatest width over the high ground at the south-west end c. 500 feet. The proving of a fosse concealed by the terrace

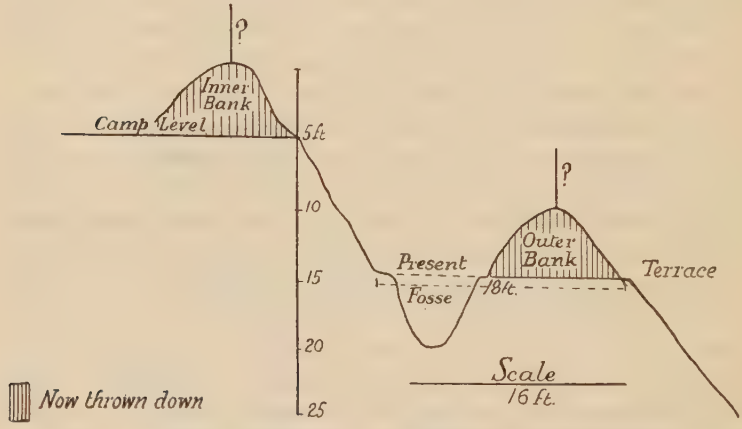


FIG. 2.—SECTION THROUGH N.W. DEFENCES RECONSTRUCTED.

walk goes to confirm what I suspected but had not time to prove, that the south scarp at Holmbury was similarly defended.

Possible Celtic ways down from the camp were (i) north-east, turning east, to Nore Farm, and so into the Weald in the direction of Cranleigh and Holmbury; (ii) No. i forking towards the Guildford gap at Peasmarsh and so to the ancient east-to-west route along the North Downs; (iii) down the south slope, west of Park Hatch, towards Dunsfold; (iv) north-west into the Hascombe valley.

(ii) The Digging of Trenches and Holes.

A. Through north-east vallum and fosse, 12 yards south-east of entrance, in length 62 feet level (Fig. 3). In the vallum what had been the original level before piling stood out quite clearly,

being of a whiter as contrasted with the yellower sand above it. In the middle of the vallum the original level rises 1 foot 6 inches above datum line, and the height of the piling above it, *i.e.* the vallum as it now is, is 4 feet 8 inches. The base measures 41 feet through. The fosse wall drops by 8 steps to a flat trough or gulley 1 foot 3 inches to 1 foot 6 inches wide at the bottom, and a few inches deep. This carried off water along the slope from south to north.[1] On the other (east) side the fosse wall rises more steeply in 6 steps. The cutting of such a fosse appears to me to imply the use of strong iron tools. The present top of the fosse is only 1 foot 8 inches below the level datum line, but its bottom as originally cut was 9 feet below it. The first pieces of La Tène III pottery were found in the vallum exactly on the original level, and other pieces 4 feet 6 inches down in the fosse. Chipped flints were found

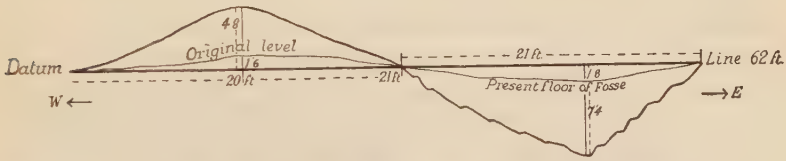


FIG. 3.—CROSS-SECTION THROUGH N.E. VALLUM AND FOSSE—A.

scattered about throughout the vallum, presumably thrown up with it from the original surface. The pottery is beyond doubt of E.I.A., and the associated flints of the same date. At 2 feet 8 inches above the fosse bottom was a burnt layer, 1 foot thick, consisting of charcoal, wood ashes, and fragments of pottery. The fosse had silted up with big stones to a height of 2 feet 8 inches before the burnt material had been thrown out over the vallum in this part of the fosse; there were no signs of débris above this. The top 4 feet 8 inches we may reckon as the work of about 2,000 years, the silting becoming slower and slower as banks wore down and the fosse floor became more level, and as both became grass-grown. The vallum was very probably faced, though I think not securely, with big stones taken from the fosse, a large proportion of which had rolled down into the fosse; those that were left on the bank we had to dig through in sections A and C.

[1] Compare the channel in the ditch N. of Hadrian's Wall.

B, begun 10 feet south-east of A, with a view of searching the bottom of the fosse for a good length, was laid out for 105 feet, 6 feet 6 inches wide for the first 38 feet, and 7 feet 6 inches wide for the remainder. The whole was dug for several feet down from the top, but to the bottom for 52 feet only from the north-west end. In this stretch the average depth of the bottom from the present top was 6 feet 6 inches. At 38 feet from the north-west end another section C was dug across vallum and fosse, and it was in this and for some feet south of it at 1½ feet from the bottom that we found considerable remains of at least two pots of La Tène III date. No doubt broken when thrown away, they were still further fractured by falling stones, between which the pieces were found wedged. With them were two hand-crushers, one a big natural flint, the other shaped out of hard dark-brown ironstone. At 3 feet down on the west or camp side of the slope of C was a neat little flint saw and some flint flakes. These finds on the eighth day of digging were encouraging, for evidence, like Coleridge's Spring, "comes slowly up this way." Here and there in most trenches and holes we found rounded grey flint pebbles, apparently imported, as at Holmbury, from the bed of Woolwich pebbles which is a natural deposit in three places on the North Downs east of St. Martha's.

E, at the south end, produced nothing but charcoal, well-burnt sandstone, and a flint plane. F, along the top of the vallum, represents a vain attempt to find post-holes. F 1, 2, 3, and G 1 and 2 just inside the vallum were intended to find signs of habitation in the snug protected quarter; it was in a similar position at Holmbury that most habitation vestiges were found. In F 1 sherds of pot, charcoal, burnt sandstone, many flint flakes and chips were found 1 foot 6 inches to 2 feet down; and a biggish piece of ironstone (Carrstone, locally called "Blackheath stone"). This ore came from Hydon's Ball, c. 2 miles west, and was perhaps smelted in the camp. The habitation level was c. 1 foot 6 inches down, marked by a brownish sand, originally grass-grown, which extends about 1 foot deeper, where the undisturbed yellow sand was in evidence. Below this in most parts of the camp is the sandstone rock. In F 2 were signs of a hearth, and at one point a pit seems to have been dug through the rock to a depth of 4 feet. At the bottom

(*Photo : H. C. Cardew-Rendle*)

Through vallum, looking east.

(*Photo : H. C. Cardew-Rendle*)

Stepped fosse, looking east.

(*Photo : H. C. Cardew-Rendle*

East fosse, looking north.

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(*Photo: H. C. Cardew-Rendle*)

Fireplace in G. 2.

(*Photo: H. C. Cardew-Rendle*)

Entrance, looking west.

of this was a burnt layer, above which 2 inches of sand; on this another burnt layer and above it another thin layer of sand, on top of which yet another burnt layer. This was a fire-pit. The bottom of it, being below the general rock level, collected the water from the slope down from the south and from the vallum (east), and for once the sand here was very wet. In G 1 and 2 were burnt stones of hearth, charcoal and other remains of fire and pottery sherds, with flint flakes and pebbles. The hearth in G 2 was 1 foot 8 inches down, and consisted of four stones laid flat in a shallow hole with one set upright on the west edge. As at Holmbury, most of the cooking was done under the vallum. Digging in the vallum and fosse north of the entrance was unproductive.

L. The long axis of the entrance points midway between east and east-north-east (Fig. 4). The entrance was thoroughly explored with a trench 66 feet long, 15 feet broad at either end, narrowing to 9 feet in the centre. Undisturbed sand was reached on the average at 2 feet 2 inches down, the ancient level being about 1 foot 6 inches below the modern level. It was not deliberately hardened with stone, but there were enough sandstones naturally *in situ* to keep it fairly hard, and a large number of stones had rolled down on to it from the side banks. A relatively large number of sling and hand-throwing pebbles, between 30 and 40, were found here, some scraps of pottery, a good many broken flints, two parts of a beehive quern, and some thin top pieces of Bargate stone brought from the other side of the Hascombe valley. Holes for gate-posts we failed to find, but there was one big flat stone, roughly circular, which had been broken into four equal parts, which appeared to have supported the bottom of a post. This was at the narrowest part of the entrance, roughly in the middle of its length, and here the gate may have been. On the old level also were some concreted lumps of ash, sand and charcoal (Fig. 5).

The simple, though, I believe, unique character of this entrance accords with the type of pottery found, both justifying the assignment of the camp to the earliest of the Celtic invaders (Mr. Hawkes's type A).

D. This was a first attempt to prove that the present terrace walk was originally a fosse. It was suggested by the trough

in the ground where the leaves had collected to a considerable depth and by remains of a bank outside it, and was completely

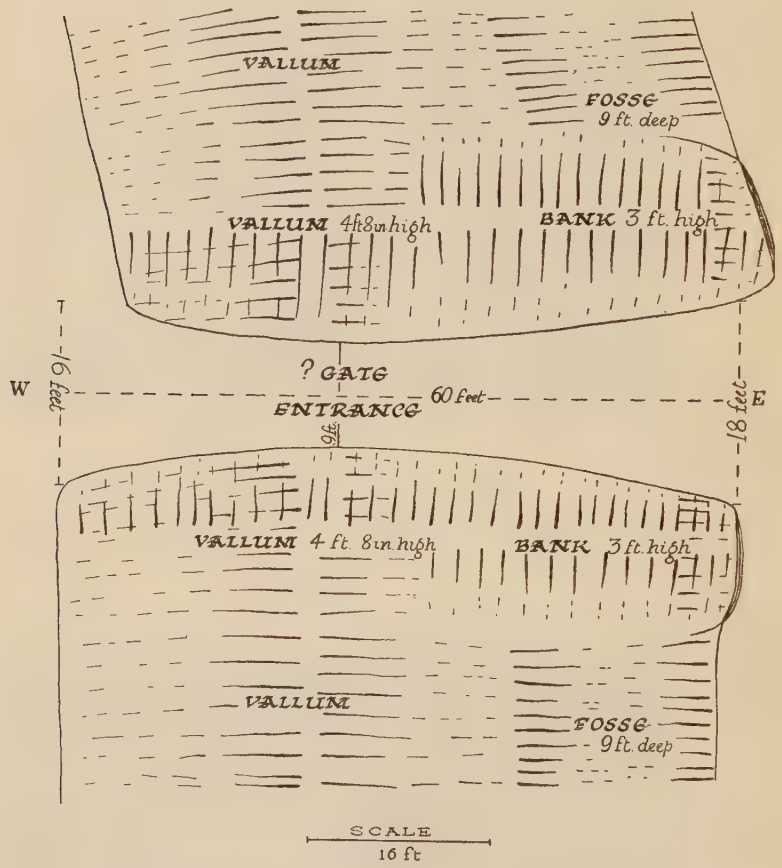

FIG. 4.—PLAN OF ENTRANCE OF HASCOMBE CAMP.

successful, as the shape and depth of the fosse came out quite clearly. The fosse was 5 feet 4 inches down from the modern top, steeper on the south (camp) side than on the north, and

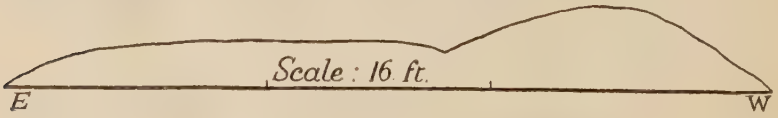

FIG. 5.—S. ENTRANCE BANK: SECTION.

14 feet 6 inches across the top ; the filling was a mass of loose stones. At 3 feet down the north slope were found some pieces of iron slag associated with charcoal and pieces of burnt sandstone. Hoping to find signs of a hearth for the smelting of iron, we dug D 2 on the camp level. We found no more iron slag, but one lump of sandstone completely covered with green glaze (*cf.* Trench I), very similar to that I have always found on the sites of mediæval glass furnaces. In this case great heat had cooked out the silica of the stone on to its surface. There had evidently been furnace heat, something much greater than that of an ordinary hearth for cooking. There were here another piece of carrstone and two or three pot-boiler flints glossy with silica ; but we failed to find the site of a bloomery. Other " finds " here were sling pebbles, flint flakes and cores, and certain remains of the inner bank. Two more trenches were dug to make quite sure of the fosse—I at the west end, and K on the south side. Both these corroborated the fosse, and showed it cut, as B, through the rock by a series of steps : they were 5 feet deep from the terrace level. I 1 dug in the interior was unproductive, but in I were potsherds, including two rims and pot-boiler flints, and on the bottom a concreted layer of burnt sand mixed with wood ashes in association with charcoal. Finally, a piece of sandstone with green glaze, as in D 2. Much fire-making must have been done actually in the fosse.

K was very interesting. The bottom part of the fosse had been squared out into a sort of pit, on the flat floor of which was a large quantity of broken pottery, charcoal, and thoroughly burnt sand and sandstone over an area 5 feet square. There were also some small fragments of iron slag, one piece attached to a fragment of chalk which may have been used as a smelting flux. Though the signs are slight, I cannot avoid the conclusion that either smelting or forging of iron was done in this fosse. H was a long 5-feet-wide trench to find habitation signs in the middle of the camp area, but beyond a few sling pebbles, pot-boilers, and pieces of broken flint it yielded nothing ; no food bones, no pottery, no traces of pit dwellings. It showed, however, that the sandstone rock is generally about 2 feet 6 inches below the surface, and the top soil often barely 1 foot deep. Pit dwellings would have had to be cut out of the rock, but the

fosses prove that this would have been possible. We could have done little more by way of searching for them, because the ground is obstructed on all sides by the growth of young trees which naturally had to be respected. Still the traces of occupation were so scanty as to suggest only occasional use of the camp as a place of refuge. If this was so, where were the neighbouring villages for whose convenience Hascombe Camp was constructed? Possibly along the sand ridge both east and west, now so densely wooded as to make their discovery very difficult.

The sum of my experience in these E.I.A. camps is that the excavator need trouble little about the contained area, but should concentrate chiefly on vallum and fosse, especially the latter, and the ground close under the vallum which affords protection from north or east winds.

(iii) "FINDS."—(Now in the possession of Joseph Godman, Esq., Park Hatch, and Guildford Museum.)

(*a*) *Flint.*—Some 80–100 ovoid flint pebbles, weighing on the average about 2 oz., mostly blue-grey outside and blue or grey in section, were found scattered *passim*. They were imported from Woolwich or Reading Beds on the North Downs, at Netley, to the north-west of Netley, and near Ranmore. They seem to have been selected and used for two purposes—the smaller as sling stones, the larger as hand-throwing missiles. It is certain that they were also used as pot-boilers, as we found them fractured by heat. (*Cf.* Holmbury Report, *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVIII, pt. 2, p. 165.) Such ovoid sling pebbles (where pebbles were not available, clay pellets of the same shape were made) seem to have been valued, as Pitt-Rivers found 4, with hundreds of flint flakes, in barrow No. 9 in Scrubbity Copse, near Handley, Dorset. Was the dead man an expert flint-knapper or slinger?

Similar collections of pebbles have been found in E.I.A. camps at Mount Caburn, Cissbury, and the Trundle in Sussex; at Dry Hill, Surrey; and Hembury, Devon.

A fairly large quantity of worked and broken flints, cores and flakes, and five flint implements in association with E.I.A. pottery show that flint implements were made and

1. Flint crusher. 2. Ironstone crusher. 3. Green-glazed sandstone.
4. Carrstone. 5. Sling pebbles. 6. Hand-throwing pebbles.
See sections (iii) and (ii) B.

Flint implements found on the slopes of Hascombe Hill before 1931.

La Tène III pottery sherds. One marked × with perforated holes.
See section (iii) *e*.

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used in the camp. These flints are not Neolithic work: Holmbury pointed to the same conclusion.

But that flints, either in Neolithic and Bronze Ages, or in the tradition of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages, were worked or used on Hascombe hill can hardly be doubted in view of the specimens found on both its north and south slopes, and now in the possession of Mr. Godman. This can be paralleled, as Mr. C. Hawkes has pointed out (*Antiquity*, March 1931), in the E.I.A. camps (of his type A) of Eggardun, Loughton, Ambresbury Banks and War Ditches at Cherry

FIG. 6.—WORKED FLINTS.
(⅔ *actual size.*)

Hinton. Fig. 6 illustrates items found by us: two scrapers (2 and 4), a little serrated flake (6), flat on one side and bi-faceted on the other, a similarly formed knife (1), broken at the pointed end, and a rough-out for a leaf-shaped arrow-head (3). There are also a biggish hand-plane (5), with blue patina on the planing surface, and a light-grey core from which flakes have been taken on all sides.

(*b*) *Stone Crushers*: four examples. 1. One weighs almost exactly 4 lb., and is shaped out from a dark-brown irony sand-stone, 4½ inches high with a base diameter of 5 inches. Being

conical, it is well adapted to a hand grip. 2. Another is a big natural flint, also conical in shape: weight just 3 lb. 3. A flattish lump of chert, discoidal. 4. A smaller flint with rounded top and flat base. I do not think 1 and 2 could have been used as weights, as they do not fit in with the presumed standard weights of the iron currency bars (Brit. Mus., *Guide to Early Iron Age*, 1925, p. 165).

(*c*) *Chert, Bargate Stone, Carrstone, etc.*—There were found many lumps of chert and Bargate stone (top-layer pieces, locally called "Jole"), which seem to have been imported for use, but no chert implements. (Though not strictly relevant here, it may be said that my surmise about there having been chert implements at Holmbury is confirmed by the finding by Miss D. Liddell of a chisel-shaped implement of chert at Chilworth Ring, near Southampton, in 1928.) Of carrstone we found several pieces. It is a brown siliceous ironstone, locally called "Blackheath stone," brought from Hydon's Ball, c. 2 miles westward. There are two types of it, both of which were represented in the camp. One type consists of heavy solid lumps found in squares and tubes: the other is in thinner contorted pieces with yellow sand adhering, but full of iron. The former would be here to smelt, and it is to this that Topley (*Geology of the Weald*) probably refers when he writes: "This contains a high percentage of iron . . . but it seems hardly suited to the purpose" (of smelting). The latter type, however, would be well suited for smelting, and it is easily broken up into small fragments. We found it in the furnace pit in K. It seems to be possible that iron was smelted in Hascombe Camp. On the other hand, the small pieces of iron slag found in D suggested to Mr. E. Straker (author of *Wealden Iron*, 1931), who came from Reigate to visit our excavations, that these are probably the result of forging, that is, hammering out from iron bars the impurities, rather than of smelting. It is worth while, then, to consider the likelihood that in E.I.A. iron may have been produced at a bloomery at Burningfold, in Dunsfold, down in the Weald about 2 miles away. The name Burningfold (or field)—if it carries its obvious meaning of soil showing signs of burning—is first recorded in 1229 (*Wealden Iron*), long before the establishment there of a Tudor furnace and forge in 1574. The district yields plenty of good

iron ore. If there was a bloomery here in pre-Roman times, it would explain two things: the presence in Hascombe Camp of iron for forging (just as iron slag at Saxonbury implied a bloomery in a neighbouring gill), and the later course of a supposed Roman road, called High Street (close N. of which was a Roman villa), from Pickhurst, Chiddingfold, to the iron works at Burningfold—a course otherwise difficult to explain.

(*d*) *Beehive Quernstones.*—Two big pieces of these were found in the entrance way, 1 foot 9 inches down, one of a nether stone with square hole for the bottom of an iron pivot, the other with socket groove for handle. These, and two other fragments, are of a hard conglomerate stone which is said to be derived from the Hythe Beds of the Lower Greensand, but no one has yet recognized it as local. The date of the use of such querns is fairly well fixed as between c. 200 B.C. and A.D. 50. They were superseded by the flatter discoidal querns of the Romans. The nether stone measured: diameter of base, 12½ to 13 inches: pivot-hole roughly 1½ inches square. The upper stone: socket-hole for handle, length 4 inches, width 1¾ inches at the outside end, 1½ inches end at centre. Similar querns have been found at Hunsbury (near Northampton), Glastonbury, the Trundle, and Holmbury—all E.I.A. settlements. (See Holmbury, *S.A.C.*, XXXVIII, pt. 2, p. 163.) As, however, the Hunsbury and Glastonbury peoples belong to the South-Western Celtic immigration of about 300 B.C. (type B), it would appear that the Holmbury and Hascombe folk were influenced by the new-comers to this extent.

(*e*) *Pottery.*—About 150 fragments, two of them large parts of two pots, were found, all absolutely of one type, La Tène III, dating c. 150–1 B.C. The dating is corroborated by Mr. C. Hawkes, of the British Museum, and Mr. J. Dunning. It is hand-made, mostly black inside, and red or black outside, and of loose stringy texture, sometimes gritted with minute particles of flint, but always of a smooth, soapy surface. The average thickness of the side of a pot is $\frac{5}{16}$ inch.

One pot, a bucket-shaped vessel, has a plain flat base with straight side sloping outward: the base had a diameter of c. 4½ inches, calculated from one-third of the curve. Others were bowls of rounded sides. In one rim fragment, ¾ inch below the rim are two small round perforated holes, ¾ inch

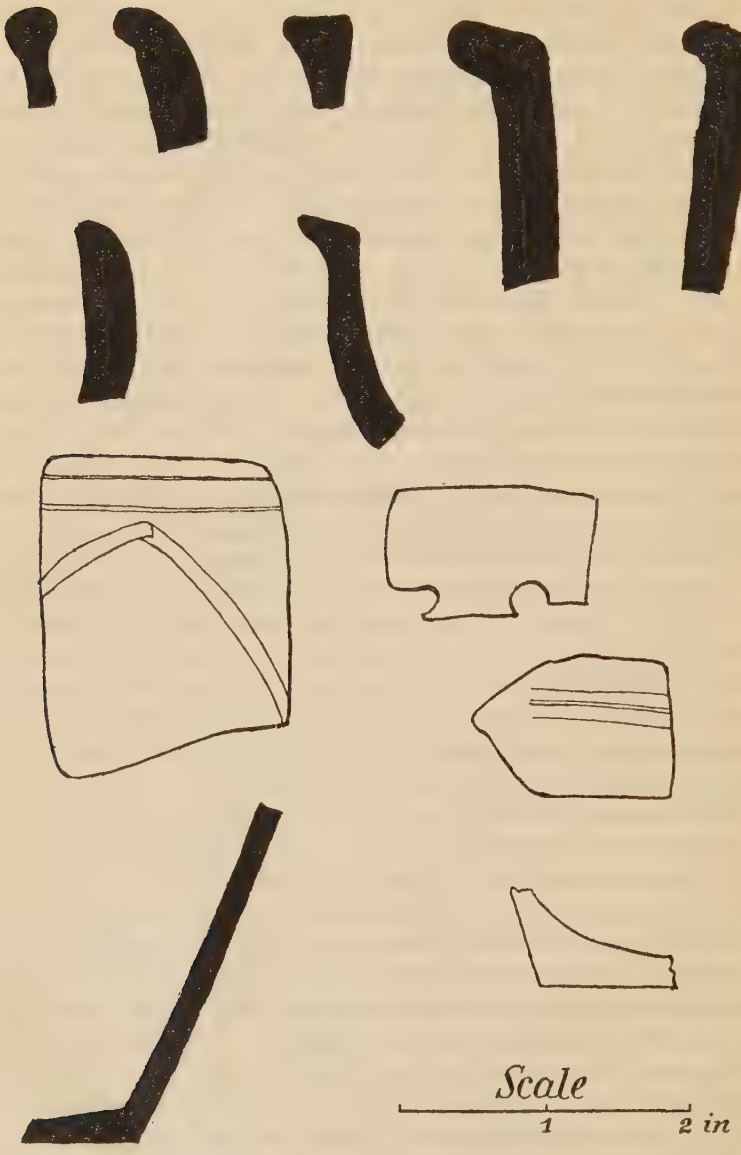


FIG. 7.—RIMS, ORNAMENTS, ETC., OF LA TÈNE III POTTERY.

apart, apparently intended for the two points of a hook for suspending a handle. *Ornament*: parallel incised lines under rim, and under these curves of double lines. *Rims*: one is a near approach to, though not quite the genuine Belgic bead rim introduced by the Belgic invaders who came soon after Cæsar's invasion into Hants and Berks.

There was found not a single fragment of Roman pottery or anything Roman to suggest occupation in Roman or immediately post-Roman times. There were no food bones; and yet once again I found no vestige of any iron implement. Sand seems to be inimical to the preservation of iron.

(iv) Historical Setting.

This Celtic pottery, resembling exactly that found at Saxonbury and Holmbury Camps, and generally much of that found at Mount Caburn, and at Findon Park village, is a native product, a slight improvement on native La Tène II. It occasionally shows the influence of, but is never identical with the real Belgic La Tène III. The people who inhabited these camps of the sandhills on the north boundary of the Weald were probably of the same race and essentially Hallstatt culture as the Celts of the Sussex Downs, *viz.* Brythonic Celts who had been established in south-east Britain from as far back as 500 or 600 B.C., who lived as tribal groups in hill-top citadels.

Broadly speaking, they belong to Sussex, which as a whole remained immune from the immigration of the Glastonbury folk who settled in Somerset about 300 B.C. Indirectly they were probably affected, though not dislodged by the two Belgian immigrations into south-east and south Britain in the first century B.C. The inhabitants of Hascombe Camp probably left their high village soon after the middle of the first century B.C. Tribal groups were by this time being unified under compulsion. Cunobeline became lord paramount over all the south and south-east of Britain, and hill-forts, like the Norman adulterine castles, became inconvenient. Did they make a new home in the near-by Weald at some such place as Dunsfold, or Cranleigh, or Bramley? Or did they make away westward by way of Guildford and Farnham? At any rate we have no proof that the site was again occupied at the end

of the Roman period from fear of Saxon invaders, or held by Saxons against Danes.

This excavation has once again proved the importance of investigating similar sites. As Sir Charles Peers says (*Antiq. Journ.*, July 1931, p. 222), " We have no reason to rest content with a quite unnecessary ignorance of the course of our native story." Anstiebury should be investigated.

THE ROMAN ROAD ON THE SURREY-KENT BOUNDARY.

BY

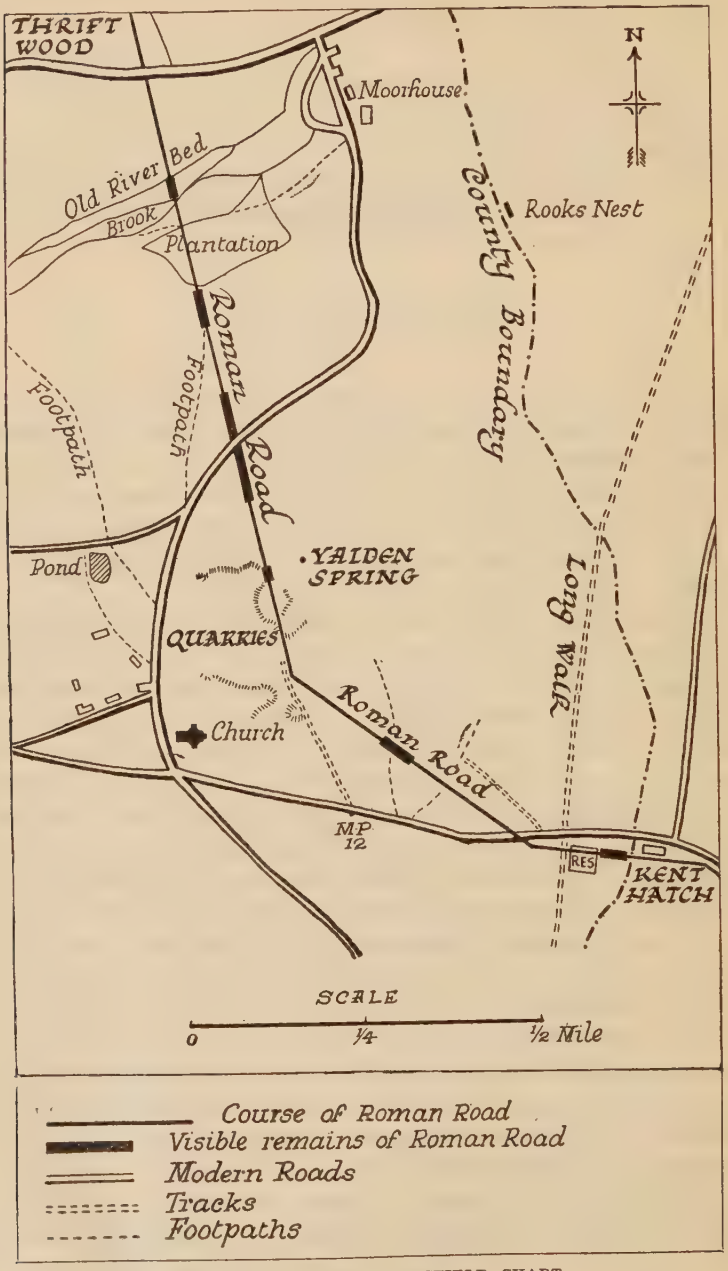
JAMES GRAHAM, C.B.E.

ON the Ordnance Survey "Map of Roman Britain" (second edition, 1928) there is shown a short length of a Roman road, beginning at a point on the meridian of Greenwich about 9 miles south of Watling Street, and continuing in a south-south-easterly direction for a distance of about 12 miles. South of Titsey a section of about 2½ miles is shown in dotted lines ("course uncertain").

The northern section shown in firm lines ("course certain") was identified as a Roman road by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford. It begins at the north end of Rowdown Wood, one mile and a quarter east-south-east from Addington Church. At this point the county boundary, coming from the north-west, turns more to the south, and becomes quite straight. This direction is maintained for a distance of about 5½ miles, with two small deviations, the boundary returning immediately after each deviation to the straight alignment. Over the whole of this distance the boundary follows the line of the Roman road, with the exception, apparently, of the first deviation. This is a small zigzag to the eastward, and occurs in Fairchildes Park. The road appears to have held to the straight line.

The second deviation occurs one mile south of Fairchildes, and takes the form of a much larger zigzag to the eastward. In this case the road appears to have been diverted for the purpose of crossing a deep and steep-sided valley, and the boundary has followed the road.

At the end of the 5½-mile straight, at a point a quarter of a mile north of Coldharbour Beeches, the county boundary turns abruptly to the north-east, and the line of the road is



ROMAN ROAD NEAR LIMPSFIELD CHART.

taken up by the parish boundary between Tatsfield and Titsey, running in a direction about east-south-east. This change of course is evidently for the purpose of securing an oblique descent of the steep escarpment of the North Downs.

Just west of Tatsfield Rectory the boundary, now on an easier gradient, turns to the south. About 600 yards south of the Pilgrims' Way it again changes direction slightly to the eastward, and runs perfectly straight for nearly a mile. Over the whole of this distance, i.e. from the turn near Coldharbour, the boundary appears to follow the line of the road, with the probable exception of a small deviation in the field to the west of Tatsfield Church, for which no reason is evident.

Just north of Thrift Wood the boundary turns to the west, but the road keeps its southerly direction, passing through the wood, and reaching the Limpsfield-Westerham road at a point about 200 feet west of the south-east corner of the wood. Here begins the $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of "uncertain course" as shown on the "Map of Roman Britain."

Investigations made during 1930–31 by Mr. E. P. B. Pryor and myself, at first independently and later together, have produced enough evidence to fix the line of the road with a reasonable degree of certainty for a distance of more than a mile and a half, reckoning from Thrift Wood southwards.

The conclusion we have reached is that the road continues in the direction of the last "certain" alignment, i.e. that of the straight mile of parish boundary between the Pilgrims' Way and Thrift Wood, for a distance of nearly a mile. It then turns to the south-east, keeps that direction for about 800 yards, turns again slightly more to the east, and, skirting the edge of the very steep escarpment of the greensand just east of Kent Hatch, arrives at the top of Crockham Hill, where it seems to be absorbed in the modern road.

The evidence on which this conclusion is based is as follows:

Three hundred yards south of Thrift Wood there is an ancient river channel. All that is left of the river that once occupied it is a small brook running to the north-east towards Westerham. Between the brook and the north bank of the river channel there is a distinct, though low, cambered bank exactly on the line of the road, with faint traces of a ditch

on its western side. The eastern side of it has been somewhat interfered with by a cart-track, now disused. This track crosses the brook by a flat concrete bridge, built some years ago for the haulage of timber from the plantation to the south. Under this bridge, and for several yards both above and below it, the bed of the brook is occupied by a mass of large blocks of stone. I have examined the bed of the brook for a considerable distance, both up and down stream, from this point, and found no more stone. Some of the blocks have been used to support the bridge. Local evidence is to the effect that the stones have "always" been there, and that, before the bridge was made, they filled the bed of the brook to the height of the banks. The occurrence of this mass of heavy stone, at this point, suggests that the road crossed the brook by means of a stone causeway, possibly built with interstices to permit the water to flow through it. The present position of the stones is not exactly in line with the cambered bank mentioned above, but a few yards down stream. This may be accounted for by the stones having been pushed down stream little by little by repeated floods. The power exercised by running water is very considerable, and its undermining effect, on a soft muddy bottom, would also come into play. Once the causeway began to break down every heavy flood would move some of the stones. Assuming that the road and the causeway were abandoned, so far as repairs are concerned, in the fifth century, an average movement of 2 feet per century would place them in their present position.

South of the river channel a modern plantation crosses the line, and any traces of the road which may have existed here have been destroyed by the planting operations. About 180 yards south of the stile by which access to the plantation is gained the ground begins to rise fairly sharply. Here a long high ridge appears, exactly on the line of the road, extending some 60 yards before merging in the higher and flatter ground. On its western side is what seems to be a disused hollow way, and on its eastern side another hollow way now in use as a cart-track. Above the ridge this track diverges from the line of the road, in a nearly due south direction, the line itself continuing through the somewhat dense wood. Fragmentary pieces of a raised bank can be traced, in line with the

ridge, for some distance through the wood, when the undergrowth is at its lowest in March and April.

About 150 yards south of the ridge a flattened boundary bank, with old beech trees along it, runs from south-west to north-east. South of this the cambered ridge of the Roman road is in good preservation, and continues right up to the Limpsfield-Moorhouse road, which has been cut through it on a lower level. As it approaches the modern road the ridge is about 2 feet high and very conspicuous. The point of intersection is 210 yards from the road-fork to the south-west, and 30 yards west of telephone pole No. 18.

South of the Moorhouse road the cambered ridge is very clear for a distance of about 40 yards. Then it suddenly moves about 30 feet to the eastwards, and continues in the original direction. There is no apparent reason for this curious "kink". It has been suggested that there may have been a guard-house or toll-post at this spot, and that the "kink" was put in for the purpose of more easily holding up traffic. This is, of course, merely a guess. Excavation might reveal the real reason.

The ridge is traceable up the hill for a distance of another 100 yards or so, and then fades out. The line passes about 110 yards to the west of Yalden Spring (a very ancient track leads down to the pool), but nothing more is visible until the rough track now (1932) in use by the lorries carrying stone from the quarries is reached. Here a hard ridge, exactly on the Roman road alignment, runs diagonally across the track, In very wet weather, when the ruts on either side of this ridge were 8 inches deep, the heavy lorries had made no impression on the ridge itself. This is the last visible trace on this alignment, the ground to the south being completely cut to pieces by the quarries. At least one Roman interment has been found in these quarries, so they possibly supplied material for the road.

South of the quarries area, and beyond the Limpsfield-Edenbridge road, no indications could be found. It was obvious that the road must have turned to the south-east somewhere in this neighbourhood, for two reasons. Firstly, because it had to connect with the known Roman road through Edenbridge, and secondly because a continuation of

the alignment hitherto followed would have taken it directly down the almost precipitous escarpment of Scearn Bank. After considerable search a suspicious-looking ridge, traceable for about 60 yards, was found in the Chart Woods, about 150 yards north-east of the twelfth milestone (from Croydon) on the Limpsfield-Edenbridge road. This pointed in the required direction, viz. approximately east-south-east. Being on a changed alignment it was decided that a "dig" was advisable. Owing to difficulties with trees it was found impossible to cut a straight trench clean across and through the ridge, but shorter trenches on either side, and an exploration for several yards along the crown of the ridge, produced enough evidence.

The site is on the Hythe Beds of the Lower Greensand. The undisturbed ground in the immediate vicinity, as tested by digging a few holes and short trenches, showed the following conditions :—Immediately below the rough turf of the surface a loose agglomeration of pieces of stone, measuring anything up to five inches in length, with yellow soil. These conditions continued to a depth of at least three feet with little change. The stone lies in somewhat irregular layers, and between the layers isolated pieces of stone occur.

The trenches on the ridge gave the following results, from the surface downwards :

(1) Twelve inches of sandy soil, containing no stone.

(2) Eight inches of closely packed small stone, 1 inch to 2 inches cube (nothing larger). The surface of this layer is quite smooth, and shows a slight camber. The stone is packed closely enough to resist the efforts of tree roots (mostly oak) to penetrate it, except towards the sides of the ridge, where it thins off and has suffered so much damage from roots that the edges cannot be definitely located. So far as could be ascertained the width of the metalled road appeared to be about 24 feet. In one trench what seemed to be the edge of the metalled road was marked by closely packed large stones similar to those in the undisturbed ground, but these were not observed in other trenches.

(3) Below the metal was a layer of greenish grey sand, from 4 inches to 8 inches thick, conforming to the irregularities of the undisturbed ground below it. This layer contained

no stone, excepting a few very small pieces similar to the "metal" above it.

(4) At a depth of 6 inches below the top of the grey layer, and embedded in it, a small pocket of charcoal was found, the largest pieces measuring 15 millimetres by 10 millimetres. The charcoal was sent to Mr. Maby, of Oxford, who reports that it is made from the wood of a poplar.

The alignment indicated by this bank reaches the Limpsfield-Edenbridge road 150 yards west of the Long Walk. At this point the road-bank, on the north side of the road, has a broken-down appearance, and carries much less than the normal amount of vegetation. This is possibly due to the road-bank being made of material thrown up from the Roman road when it was cut through. Such material would be more stony and more friable than the normal soil.

Just east of the Waterworks Reservoir, and practically in line with the northern bank of that work, the ridge of the Roman road reappears, pointing towards the south front of Kent Hatch House. It is somewhat broken up and interrupted, the ground having undergone considerable disturbance, but, when vegetation is not too dense, it is clearly visible. The exact point where the change of direction takes place, west of the reservoir, can be ascertained by producing the alignments, but nothing definite is visible.

Beyond Kent Hatch corner the line is taken up by a narrow grassy path, much overgrown, on the south side of the modern road. East of the enclosed land, under a group of pine trees, there is a well-defined ridge, with the remains of a hollow way alongside it, which runs out into a terrace skirting the edge of the escarpment. Just before entering a dense thicket below the level of the modern road a short length of cambered bank is visible. Beyond that point, as already stated, the modern road seems to absorb the Roman road.

The actual line of descent on Crockham Hill is apparently obliterated by the modern road, farm buildings, and the houses of the village, but it seems likely that it is approximately represented by the old steep road plunging straight down the hill.

Beyond Edenbridge the Roman road has been traced by

Mr. I. D. Margary nearly to Camp Hill on Ashdown Forest. Its ultimate objective is at present unknown.

The bearings (true) of the several alignments are as follows :

(1)	Rowdown Wood to turn near Coldharbour .	347°
(2)	Turn near Coldharbour to near Tatsfield Rectory	286°
(3)	Clacket Wood (south of Pilgrims' Way) to Limpsfield Chart Quarries . . .	347°
(4)	Quarries to Reservoir.	306½°
(5)	Ridge E. of Reservoir	278°
(6)	Kent Hatch towards Crockham Hill . .	305°
(7)	Road through Edenbridge	350°

The close approximation of the main alignments, viz. Nos. 1, 3, and 7, is noteworthy. Nos. 1 and 3, indeed, are exactly parallel, though the road shifts nearly 1,200 yards to the eastward in descending the chalk escarpment, and No. 3 is so nearly in alignment with the Edenbridge river crossing that, if produced, it points not more than 50 yards to the east of the existing bridge. It almost looks as if it had been intended to run the No. 3 alignment straight down to Edenbridge, in which case the diversion via Crockham Hill was an afterthought, adopted to ease the gradient.

As previously stated, the ultimate objective of this road is unknown. The route by which it reached London also remains to be discovered. As a tentative and provisional theory to account for its existence I venture to suggest that it was intended to connect the fortress of Anderida (Pevensey) with London.

That it was a road of considerable importance is evident from its size, and its skilful engineering. On Ashdown Forest it is " 60 feet between the outer ditches, and where the track is best preserved the central 24 feet is raised about 18 inches, leaving two lower side spaces about 18 feet wide " (I. D. Margary, in *Sussex Notes and Queries*, Vol. III, No. 1, February 1930). There is some evidence that in Fairchildes Park, Chelsham, the width between ditches was also 60 feet. As to engineering, the descents of the chalk and greensand escarpments are designed to secure comparatively easy and regular

gradients with the minimum increase of distance, and show great engineering skill. The same remark applies to the valley crossing one mile south of Fairchildes.

The steady persistence of the main alignment, with a variation of only three degrees over the known distance of 22 miles, indicates a military objective. (The direction of the Edenbridge alignment, 350 degrees, is maintained almost to King's Standing, on Ashdown Forest.)

If this alignment is produced, it reaches the coast at Beachy Head, passing slightly to the west of Polegate. Assuming Pevensey, easily the most important Roman site in the neighbourhood, as the objective, this is approximately the direction a road from the north would take, in order to avoid the marshes north of Pevensey. The final approach to the fortress would then be from the direction of Polegate, i.e. from the west. It is possible, however, that the alignment, after clearing Ashdown Forest, where, as Mr. Margary has shown, a sharp turn to the south-west occurs, turned rather more to the east. If so, the line may have been approximately via Coldharbour (just south of Crowborough), Stone Cross, Hadlow Down, Roser's Cross, Lion's Green, North Street, Hellingly, Hailsham, and so to a second Stone Cross just 2 miles west of Pevensey Castle. This line just skirts the edge of the marshes, thus saving as much distance as possible, and the names along it are suggestive.

Dr. Curwen says that the Romans "were content to allow their later towns, as Anderida (Pevensey), to depend upon improved native trails for their communications" (*Prehistoric Sussex*, Second Edition, 1930, p. 100). This fact may indicate the answer to the riddle of this road. North of Addington, in the Thames Valley area, there would almost certainly have been a pre-existing track, or tracks, before the necessity for a military road to Anderida arose. And south of Ashdown Forest the line runs right through the iron-mining district of the Sussex Weald. Here again there would be pre-existing tracks. It must have been important, from a military point of view, to get a through road from London Bridge to Anderida completed in the shortest possible time, once the decision to construct it had been taken. The natural, quickest, and most economical course would be to improve already existing tracks,

when they ran approximately in the required direction, and to fill in any gap, or gaps, with a specially constructed road. If this is what actually occurred, the county boundary passing west of West Wickham and turning away to the north-west possibly represents the northern connection towards London. In several places it has the appearance of an ancient road, but it lacks the characteristic straightness of a Roman road of the military or "engineered" type.

LIST OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SURREY.

Some Additions and Corrections.

BY

MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A.

RECENTLY the Society of Antiquaries acquired a volume (Phillipps MS. 34481) of rubbings of sepulchral brasses made by William Alexander, F.R.S. (1767–1816), first keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum. Amongst the rubbings are several from Beddington, Carshalton, and Croydon which are of especial interest, enabling the lists previously published in the Society's collections to be amended and corrected. The rubbings, or rather "dabbings" done with black-lead, are somewhat faint, but are sufficiently good to justify reproduction. The most important are the armed figure, probably John Redinge, 1508, from Croydon, and an inscription from Carshalton to John Fromond, 1580, which proves to have been a palimpsest.

Beddington.

S.A.C., XXV, 68. Brass no. VII.

On 8 October, 1810, Mr. Alexander made a rubbing of the original figure of Sir Richard Carew, 1520, and of the fragments of the marginal inscription. The figure of the wife was then lost. This rubbing shows, as also does the imperfect one made by D. J. Powell in 1806, that the head originally rested on a helmet, a detail not reproduced in the restoration. (Plate XIX.)

Ibid., p. 71. Lost Brass no. I.

On the same day Mr. Alexander rubbed a fragment of this inscription, which was still in its original slab, "in the middle aisle near the west end," and made a sketch of the slab showing

an indent for a figure. The inscription originally measured $13\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, but the remaining fragment only $8\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Aubrey misread the name as White, but the rubbing proves it to be Hunte. The inscription was in black letter in three lines :

– – – – – – – – – – as Hunte which decessed the
– – – – – – – – – – ber in the yere of oure lord
– –

(Plate XXI, no. 2.)

Carshalton.

S.A.C., XXVI, 26. Brass no. I.

Mr. Alexander's rubbing shows the figures of the daughters in the same condition as in Lysons' engraving.

Ibid., p. 41. Lost Brass no. (1).

Mr. Alexander's rubbing of this inscription enables the correct date and reading to be given. It is endorsed " from a loose brass in Carshalton Church, Oct. 9, 1810." The plate, then in a very worn condition, measured $11\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The inscription, in three lines in black letter, reads :

Hic iacet dñs Johes Percebryge hui' ecclie
vicarius qui obiit undecimo die mēs' Augusti
A° dñi mcccclxxiiii cui' aīe ppiciet' de'

Ibid., p. 43. Lost Brass no. (3). Inscription and two shields. John Fromond, 1580.

Mr. Alexander's rubbing is dated 9 October, 1810, and endorsed " S° of the communion rails in Carshalton Church, Surry, in the dark chequed marble pavement. Nos. 1 and 2 are on the back of the plate." At the side is a sketch of the " chequed " pavement, from which it appears that the plates were not in their original slab but simply inserted into the pavement, as there is no trace of any indent for the third shield mentioned in Harl. MS. 5830, f. 31.

The two shields, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, both alike, bear the arms of Fromond with a crescent on the chevron for difference.

SIR RICHARD CAREW, 1520. BEDDINGTON, SURREY
(Before Restoration.)

face page 108

PALIMPSEST INSCRIPTION, JOHN FROMOND, 1580
CARSHALTON, SURREY
(All now lost.)

face page 109

The inscription, 18 × 5 inches, slightly mutilated at one end, is in five lines in black letter :

Here lyeth buryed p^t^ body of John ffromoundes s(*econd*) Sonne of Thomas ffromoundes late of Cheyham in (*the*) Countie of Surr' gen^t^. which John Deceassed the xi (*day*) of November Anno Domini 1580 in the xxi^st^ yer(*e of*) The raigne of our soveraigne lady Elizabeth.

This inscription was a palimpsest, made up of two plates, both of Flemish workmanship. The larger piece, 10 inches in length, is a portion of the border of a large brass with two complete words **despreȝ wiif** and one uncertain letter of an inscription on a curved band over a diapered background of foliage and birds. Round the necks of the birds are scrolls bearing a motto not yet satisfactorily explained. Amongst the foliage is a small shield bearing – – *on a fess* – – 3 *escallops* – – impaling – – *three cups* – – *with a bird* – – *in fess point.* This piece may be dated to the end of the fifteenth or early part of the sixteenth century. The smaller piece, 8 inches in length, is cut from the centre of a large fourteenth-century figure, but only shows a few lines of drapery. (Plate XX.)

Croydon.

S.A.C., XXVII, 37–61.

Mr. Alexander visited Croydon Church on 8 October, 1810, and made rubbings of brasses and sketches of slabs and indents as under :

I. Giles Seymour, 1390. Rubbing of inscription and sketch of slab, 79 × 30 inches. The sketch confirms Steinman's description of the slab. The figure supported by the cross was probably Our Lady and Child. The sketch also shows that the kneeling figure had a mouth scroll. Endorsed " in the middle chancel."

II. Elias Davy, 1455. Rubbing of the original inscription, sketch of the high tomb and slab, 58 × 26 inches. The latter with indents for the figure of a civilian and two shields. Endorsed " in the north east angle of the Heron Chapel or north chancel, on an altar tomb."

III. Gabriel Silvester, 1512. Rubbing of figure and inscrip-

tion, and sketch of slab, 80 × 38½ inches. Endorsed "adjoining the step leading to the altar."

IV. Thomas Heron and wife, 1544. Rubbing of figures, etc., and sketch of slab as reproduced in the *Collections*. Endorsed "under the communion table."

V. William Heron and wife, 1562. Rubbing of figure of William Heron, endorsed "loose from the stone," and of the inscription endorsed "found loose in the dust hole and belongs to the gravestone under the communion table." Mr. Alexander is in error here. The inscription does not belong to no. IV. Apparently he did not find the figure of Alice Heron, nor the slab from which the loose pieces came.

VI. Thomas Parkinson, 1605, and wife Elizabeth. Rubbing of inscription and sketch of slab, 59½ × 29 inches. Endorsed "in the middle chancel, east of the other Parkinson."

Lost Brasses:

(1) (*a*) Sketch of a slab, 67 × 37 inches, showing indents for a man in armour, wife (on dexter side), and foot inscription, fifteenth century. Endorsed "in the north chancel adjoining the step to the font, in the middle of the step."

(*b*) Sketch of a slab, 60 × 29½ inches, showing indent for a civilian with scroll on either side of head, and foot inscription. Endorsed "in the Heron Chancel or north chapel, near the north wall."

(*c*) Rubbing of the figure of a man in armour, *c.* 1500. Endorsed "loose from a gravestone." Probably the figure of John Redinge, 1508, from the brass to himself and his wife Mary Brandon. A well-engraved figure of a man in armour, 31 inches in height, turned sideways and standing on a mound. He is bareheaded with long curly hair, and with bare hands, wearing a small collar of mail, breastplate with demi-placcate, shoulder pieces differing in shape, the left ridged, small elbow pieces, taces with large tassets buckled over a mail skirt, large knee pieces with plates above, below, and at the sides, and broad round-toed sabbatons without spurs. The sword hangs from a narrow belt diagonally behind the body. (Plate XXI, no. 1.)

In 1927 Mr. C. G. Paget of Croydon kindly sent me this note: "the will of John Redinge appears to have been registered in the P.C.C. (10 *Bennett*) under the name of John

(1)

JOHN REDINGE, 1508
CROYDON, SURREY

(2)

THOS. HUNTE
BEDDINGTON, SURREY

(All now lost.)

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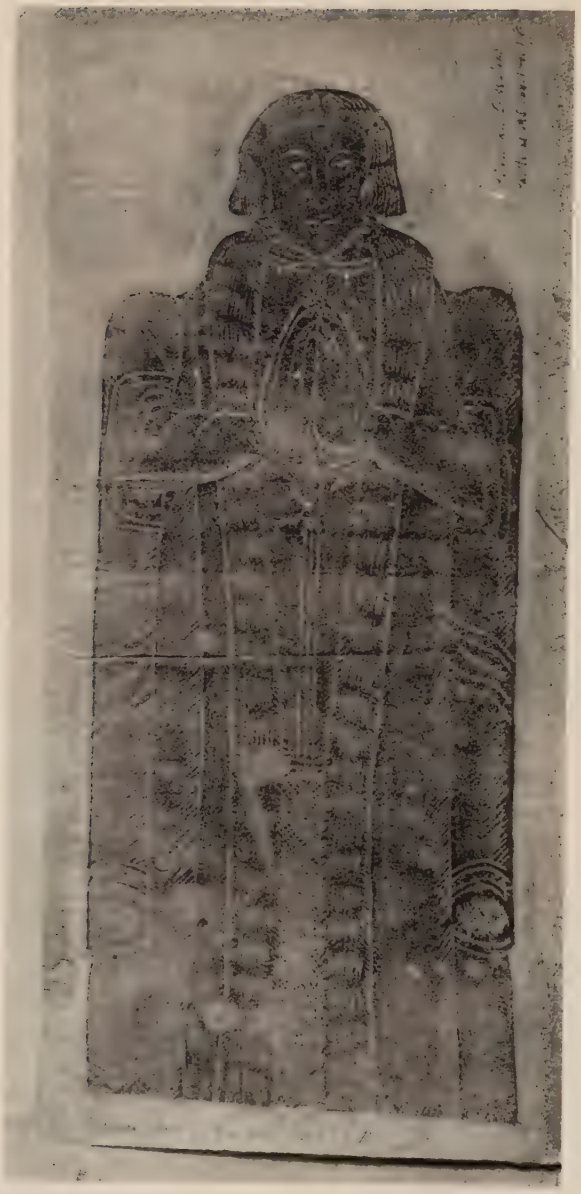


WILLIAM MILL, 1568. CROYDON, SURREY
(Now lost.)

face page 111

Kedyng. He desires to be buried in the chancel of the Blessed Mary of Croydon, and leaves everything to his wife Marie to dispose for his soul. Dated 10 January, 1508–9, proved 23 January in the same year." Mr. Paget adds " Katherine of Arragon, widow of Prince Arthur, at this date was residing in Croydon, where she remained until her marriage in 1509 to Henry VIII."

(2) William Mill, 1568. Rubbing of about three-quarters of the figure, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ inches. Endorsed " found loose from gravestone." He wears ruff, doublet, and fur-lined gown with long false sleeves. (Plate XXII.)

(3) Elizabeth Fynche, 1589. Rubbing of figure and sketch of slab, $61\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Endorsed " in the nave."

(6) John Davenant, 1596. Rubbing of inscription, $22\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in five lines, black letter, and sketch of lower half of slab, $39\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ inches. The upper half gone. Endorsed " in the south aisle."

(8) Francis Tirrell, 1600. Rubbing of inscription, $16\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in nine lines in small Roman capitals. Endorsed " This inscription is affixed to the south side of the south aisle against a pew."

(10) Thomas Yeomans, 1602. Rubbing of inscription, $20 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in four lines in Roman capitals. Endorsed " against the east wall in the south aisle or chancel near Arch^{b}. Whitgift's mon."

(11) John Parkinson, 1607. Rubbing of the figure of John Parkinson and of the inscription, 30×8 inches, in six lines in Roman capitals. Also sketch of slab, 91×51 inches, showing indents for wife and a child between the figures. Endorsed " in the middle of the chancel near the separation from the nave." Another note on the sketch of the slab says " inscription found in the dust hole."

(14) Robert Jackson, 1629, and w. Elizabeth. Rubbing of the figure of wife and sketch of slab then partly covered by " step to a pew in the north aisle."

(15) Samuel Otes, 1645. Rubbing of inscription, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$ inches, in nine lines in Roman capitals. Endorsed " in the Heron chapel or north chancel fastened to the north wall near the north east angle."

(16) Nicholas Hatcher, 1673. Rubbing of inscription with

shield, on a rectangular plate, 15 × 10½ inches, and sketch of slab, 61 × 37½ inches. Endorsed "in the chancel near the north wall."

Lost brasses nos. (4), (5), (7), (9), (12), (13) and (17) not noticed by Mr. Alexander. With regard to no. (17) Mr. C. G. Paget sent me the following correction for the date of his death, "Mr. Jenkin Gillow died December the 24th, 1737." This is confirmed by the parish register which records his burial on 31 December, 1737. In 1805 it appears to have been loose "in the custody of the sexton, but he does not know in what part of the church it was originally placed" (from a MS. in Minet Public Library).

(*End of Mr. Alexander's notes.*)

Bletchingley.

S.A.C., XXV, 78–86. All the brasses reproduced in vol. 2, pp. 358, 362, 364, of Uvedale Lambert's *History of Bletchingley*, 2 vols., 1921.

Camberwell.

S.A.C., XXVI, 6, no. III. The four sons of John Scott, baron of the exchequer, 1532, have been returned to the church and fixed to one of the choir stalls.

CLAPHAM, ST. PETER.
(*One-Tenth full size.*)

Clapham, St. Paul.

S.A.C., XXVI, 72. Both brasses cleaned, repaired, mounted on oak boards and fixed to the south chancel pier in 1927.

Clapham, St. Peter.

It may be as well to place on record that a figure of a priest, 30½ inches in height, in cassock, surplice and cope, for many years in private hands and without any history, was given to this church in 1912, and placed in the back of the sedilia. This figure has every appearance of having been made in the mid-nineteenth century as a specimen

by some firm of brass engravers. An inscription in Latin recording its gift to the church by Ethel Anne Marshall is placed below the figure.

Lingfield.

S.A.C., XXX, 67, no. IV, at p. 67, line 8, from bottom, read *sa. a fess between two chevrons or*, for Baynard, and at p. 68, line 15, " for Eleanor, daughter of Nicholas Green, of Exton, Rutland," substitute " Joyce, daughter of —— Baynard, widow of John Vine." Sir Thomas Colepeper was twice married, by his first wife Eleanor Green he had no issue, by his second, Joyce Baynard, he had four sons and one daughter, Eleanor, who married Sir Reginald Cobham.

Putney.

S.A.C., XXXI, 116, no. III. In Coll. Soc. Antiq. is a rubbing showing the two shields complete.

Southwark, St. George.

S.A.C., XXXII, 100, no. (2). This inscription, 21 × 9 inches, in five lines with six English verses below, all in Roman capitals, still exists and is now on the wall at the east end of the south aisle.

Addition (3), inscription, 21 × 5½ inches. John Jones, 1600, on wall at east end of north aisle.

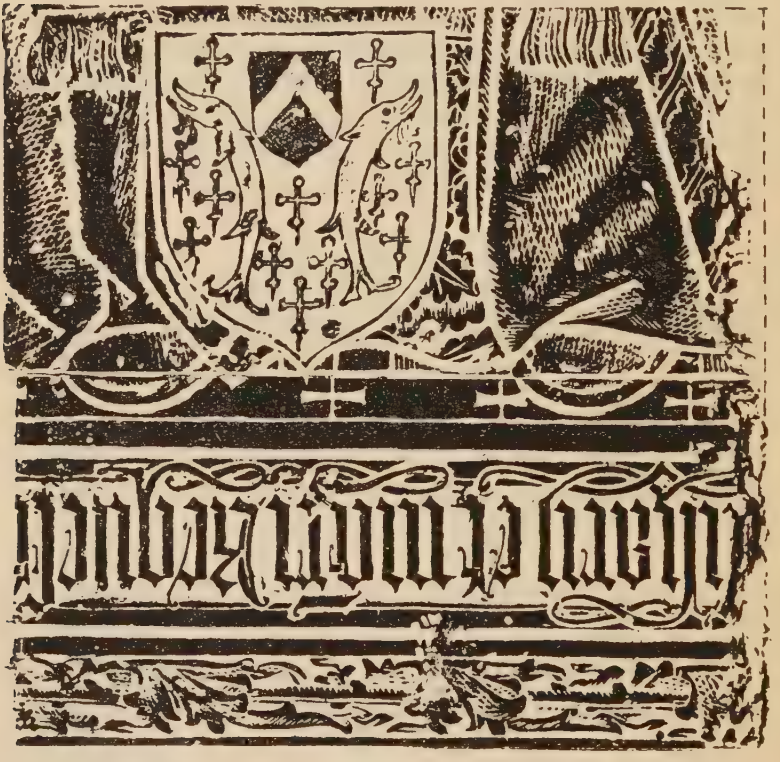
SVB HOC LAPIDE INHVMATVR CORPVS JOH'IS JONES
QVI MIGRAVIT EVITA QVINTO DIE FEBRVARII
ANNO DÑI 1600
HIC GENITOR SITVS ES CONSVMPTO CORPORE LETHO
AT COELIS PVRO MENTE MANENTE DEO.

Thorpe.

S.A.C., XXXIII, p. 1, no. I. In 1931 the inscription plate to John Bonde and wife, 1578, became loose, and by permission of the Vicar, the Rev. A. A. de Vere, was examined by Mr. Reginald H. Pearson and found to be palimpsest. To Mr. Pearson I am indebted for the rubbing here reproduced, and to

his friend Monsieur A. Visart de Bocarmé, president of the Bruges Archæological Society, for most of the notes on the conjectural assignment of the palimpsest portion.

The inscription is made up of two pieces of an early sixteenth-century Flemish brass which join together, giving a small portion of a large figure of an ecclesiastic in mass vestments



REVERSE OF BONDE INSCRIPTION, THORPE, SURREY.

holding a staff of office with banded ornamentation. The fringed ends of the stole just appear and over the embroidered foot apparel of the albe is a large shield bearing the arms of Visch de la Chapelle, *argent semy of crosslets fitchy two barbels hauriant addorsed sable*, with in chief an inescutcheon of Van Axelle, *or a chevron gu.* Below is a fragment of border inscription in florid black letter with an outer border of running

foliage. The words are **siliarii et mgri Request,** the first and last being imperfect, but which may be read as consiliarii et magistri Requestorum. From the arms and noting the words of the inscription and the staff of office it may be conjectured that the brass originally commemorated some member of the Visch de la Chapelle family who held some ecclesiastical office and was a councillor and master of requests. One Richard Visch de la Chapelle, who was cantor of St. Donat's, Bruges, hence the cantor's staff of office, and councillor and master of requests at the councils held at Malines in 1473 and 1503, may be the person represented. From *Le Beffroi*, vol. II, p. 121, note 72, we learn that Richard de la Chapelle was an illegitimate son of Richard de Visch, seigneur de la Chapelle, canon of St. Donat's and twentieth provost of Notre Dame. On 24 February, 1444, he was nominated chaplain of the chapel of St. Barbe behind the choir of St. Donat's, which on the 26th of the same month he exchanged with Gilles Ade for the eighteenth prebend in the chapter of the same church. He was received canon on 2 May, but the chapter refused to install him on account of his youth. He then studied firstly in the University of Louvain and afterwards at Paris and Orleans where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Law. Having been ordained sub-deacon, he was admitted to the chapter on 30 May, 1457, and elected cantor on 3 June, 1463 ; on 11 May, 1472, he was nominated chaplain of the leper-house at Dixmude, which office he resigned in 1479. In 1473 he was named eighteenth ecclesiastical councillor and master of requests in the new council of Malines, a supreme court of justice for all the Pays-Bas established by Charles le Téméraire, and in 1503 became second councillor. After ordination as a priest he was presented 11 April, 1498, to the benefice (second portion) of St. Croix-lez-Bruges. On 6 February, 1502, he was legitimated by letters patent of Philip le Beau. He died at Malines 3 September, 1511, and was buried in the chapel of St. Antoine in the church of St. Donat, Bruges. In 1500 he had adorned this chapel with a new retable with three stone statues of St. Catherine, St. Barbe and St. Agnes, and with painted armorial glass. His grave was covered by a blue stone inlaid with brass.

During a recent visit to England Monsieur Visart de Bocarmé

drew the attention of Mr. Pearson to a picture in the National Gallery by Gerard David. This picture represents the marriage of St. Catherine and is thus described by Weale in his work on this painter,[1] "in the foreground kneels her votary, Richard de Visch van der Chapelle, in furred cassock and full sleeved lawn surplice with an almuce over his left arm. On the pavement in front of him lies his cantor's staff, a fourteenth-century tau of silver gilt, surmounted by a group representing the Most Holy Trinity adored by a monk and a cardinal, given to the church by Canon Nicholas de Bouchoute in 1337.[2] Beside the staff are a breviary with gold clasps and a blue velvet cover and a black cap, while in the immediate foreground reposes a greyhound on whose collar is an enamelled escutcheon bearing the arms of de Vische with an inescutcheon of van Axelle." Weale also states the picture was ordered by the canon in 1501. No doubt as part of the decoration for the chapel of St. Antoine. Although in the picture the canon is shown in his canonical habit, there were in St. Donat's several memorial slabs showing canons in mass vestments, one with arms on his albe as on the Thorpe fragment.[3]

To Mr. Pearson I am also indebted for the information that another piece of the brass has since become loose and is also palimpsest. It is the lower portion of the figure of Joan Bonde, about 5 by 7 inches, and has on the reverse a fragment of another fifteenth-century Flemish inscription with the words (*we*)**erelt . int** between borders of foliage. In all probability the rest of the brass will be found to be palimpsest, with the possible chance of more of the canon's memorial being recovered.

[1] *Gerard David*, by W. H. James Weale, London, 1895, p. 16.

[2] For a detailed description of this staff, see *LeBeffroi*, vol. I, p. 337.

[3] *Inscriptions Funéraires. Monumentales de la Flandre Occidentale*, par J. Gailliard, vol. I (1861), Arrondissement de Bruges, St. Donat, p. 52.

NOTES.

[*Under this heading the Editor will be pleased to insert notes and short articles relative to discoveries and other matters of interest to the history and archæology of the county. All communications intended for this section should be addressed to Castle Arch, Guildford.*]

Cremation Trenches near Peaslake.—At the edge of a sandpit at Burrows Cross, Peaslake, have been dug out by Mr. C. H. Grinling and Mr. S. E. Winbolt two long cremation trenches; a third, 90 feet away, was not investigated. The two dug were 20 feet long, 4 feet broad, and about 5 feet deep, and were arranged in the form of an L, the two limbs being separated by 3 feet. Except in places, the trenches were floored and walled with big sandstones, ironstones, and chertstones, all brought from a little distance. On the stones was a thick layer of charcoal and wood ash, and in parts of the trenches were two layers of stones and of charcoal. The stones and sand had been burnt red. At the W. end of one trench were found the remains of human bones not completely cremated, belonging, as Sir Arthur Keith reported, to a woman and a child of about 14. All the other bones had been entirely reduced to ashes. There was no fragment of pottery or other evidence of date. Though there are several possibilities, on the whole, on general but slight grounds, one would incline to a Late Keltic date, and connect the cremations with the people who made Holmbury Hill Camp.

S. E. Winbolt.

Saint Katherine's Church, Merstham. Restoration of the Chancel, 1931.—During the restoration of the chancel an aumbry was discovered on the north side of the altar behind the Victorian tiling, as it was being removed from the east wall (see Plate XXIII). Except for two short lengths of squared stones at the north and south extremities, this wall was found to be built in very rough rubble, including fragments of the original thirteenth-century arcading.

The aumbry, which is 14 inches wide, 20 inches high and 6 inches deep, is rectangular and has deep grooves cut midway in the height

of the jambs, and in these grooves fragments of an oak shelf ½ inch thick still remained. The cill of the aumbry is 1 foot 6 inches from the floor and the distance from the north wall to the jamb is 1 foot 3 inches. The face of the stonework has been much hacked to obtain a key for the tiling, but there is no indication of any hinges or lock.

The Victorian tiled step has been removed, and beneath on the south side was found a strip of the original paving about 2 feet wide, extending from the east wall to the entry to the south chantry chapel. This paving is in small rectangular stones about 2 feet by 1 foot, with the longer dimension pointing north and south. The remainder of the floor had disappeared except for a small fragment in the north-east corner. The tops of two eighteenth-century vaults in red brick were uncovered, the crowns of the arches being about 2 inches above the level of the old floor which must have been removed before that date.

Ll. E. Williams, A.R.I.B.A.

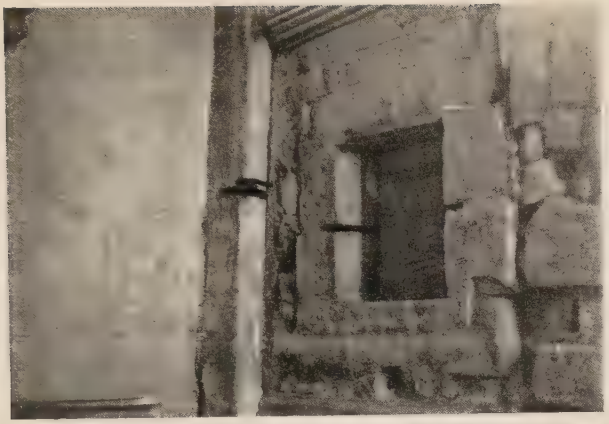
Roman Burials near Farley Heath.—Portions of five Roman burial urns and one small Samian bowl (see Plate XXIII) have been found in a garden on the edge of Farley Heath, Albury, and not far from the site of the reputed Roman town where Roman remains in large quantities have been found in past years.

The Samian bowl is complete and is marked with the potter's name. Of the other five, one is of a light buff colour and four of coarse blue grey pottery. They were all found within a few feet of each other. The Samian bowl is second century, but the buff coloured jug, or urn, with which it was found is said to be at least eighty years earlier. This jug has been broken and repaired in Roman times and has a curious patch of metal rivetted on to the outside in one place where there was a bad break.

The finds are the property of Mr. R. Stephenson of Foxholes, Farley Green, Albury, who has kindly lent the Samian bowl for exhibition in Guildford Museum and has also allowed members of the Society to make further investigations in his grounds.

O. M. Heath.

Inhumation Burials at Eashing.—From 6th October to 19th October, 1931, seven human skeletons were found while a cutting was being made for the Godalming by-pass road at Eashing, about a quarter of a mile above Eashing bridge over the river Wey (see Plate XXIV). The site is on the top of a cliff on the south side of the river and about 55 feet above it. One burial was destroyed in digging, but the other six were as carefully as possible preserved,



AUMBRY, MERSTHAM CHURCH

SAMIAN BOWL FOUND AT FARLEY HEATH

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THREE OF THE EASHING BURIALS

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and the resident engineer, Mr. P. M. Otway, and Mr. T. H. Elliott gave every facility for examination.

No. 1. Depth 2′ 6″. Skull, part of trunk and four leg bones laid out in one line. Orientation, about 20° S. of E., the head being at S.E. end. Posture of skull nearly vertical, propped by mould only: distinctly prognathous, all the front teeth preserved. Estimated length of skeleton, 5′ 6″.

No. 2. Depth 2′ 6″. Remains of skeleton from skull to 4″ below the knees, 4′ 3″: Estimated total length *c.* 5′ 4″. Orientation, 37° W. of S., the head being at S.W. end. Posture: extended on back. Thigh bones parallel with line of spinal column. Arms by sides, probably with hands (missing) on pelvis. Head slightly raised, but on mould only. A few pieces of charcoal were found over the skeleton. Distance from No. 1 was 7′.

No. 3. Depth, 3′ 6″. Skull to knee-joints, length 3′ 8″: total estimated length, 5′ 4″. Posture: extended on back, with skull nearly completely reversed, i.e. face looking away from feet. Arms as in No. 2: no hands preserved. Orientation: 5° W. of S.: head to S. Distance from No. 2, 4′ 9″.

No. 4. Depth, 2′ 6″. Head to half-way down the femur, length 3′ 6″. Estimated total length, 5′ 2″. Posture: extended on back, but slightly turned on to right side, as also the head. The position of thighs, at an angle of 80° to a line drawn right to left through the pelvis, seemed to indicate that the legs were crossed. Arms missing. Orientation, 1° E. of S., head to S. Distance from No. 3, 5′ 9″.

No. 5. Distance from No. 4, 9′ 3″.

No. 6. Depth, 2′ 6″. A small head and part of trunk only, length 1′ 8″; probably a small woman. Posture: extended on front. The skull was found face downwards. Legs missing: head turned slightly right. Orientation, 30° E. of S., head S.E. At 1½′ S.E. of the head, half a bronze hair-pin of Roman type was found, its small spherical head ornamented like a "melon" bead. Distance from No. 5, 20′ 8″.

Slightly south of No. 6 were some of the bones and teeth of a cow, two dog's teeth, and a few pieces of charcoal. These appear to be later intrusions.

All the burials were in the top stratum of brown humus sand, or just reaching into the yellower sand below it. There was no sign of cist, covering stones or tiles, or coffin (wood or nails), or of any garment used as shroud. The grave in each case was simply a hole dug in the sand. There were no indications that a tumulus had covered the burials. No ornaments or grave furniture of any kind, except the bronze pin with No. 6.

In various places were found in the soil—not with the skeletons—fragments of pottery, thirteen of Romano-British, one only of definitely Roman type. The latter was wheel-made, grey on the outsides but red in the body and on the inside—of softish sandy material. The Romano-British fragments were nearly all of red-brown material, with blackish exterior; some are gritted with biggish flint particles, others with pounded iron slag, as at Saxonbury. One is a portion of a flat base, clumsily turned up with the finger on the outside. Another shows ornament of short impressed lines (less than ⅛″ long) ⅛″ apart. Beyond this there were frag-

ments of charcoal and a piece of sandstone with silica formed on the surface under heat. The pottery, which might well have been made by native Britons during the Roman period, is in agreement with the bronze pin, and indicates Romano-British burials.

There was nothing to show whether the interments took place together or at different times. The varying depths—2′ 6″, 3′ 6″ and 5′—and orientation might depend upon the ideas of different digging parties, and are hardly conclusive against simultaneous interments. The irregular character of the interments—face downwards, reversed skull, and four leg bones arranged in one line—seems to indicate simultaneous burial after the corpses had lain exposed and were reduced to skeletons; and so does the unceremonious manner of interment without grave furniture. The buried people were, apparently, of a small-statured race: the tallest two of the four were only, according to Sir Arthur Keith, 5′ 6″ and 5′ 7″ in height. (The estimate made above was, of course, only a rough one.) Sir Arthur Keith kindly examined the human remains, the bones of which were most brittle. He reports (11th February 1932): "From the form of skull, face and limb bones—and also the state of the bones, I have come to the conclusion that they are not of Saxon date—not mediæval, and almost certainly of the period of Roman occupation." There were two women, one of about 18–20 years, the other of about 30, of medium stature; and three men Romano-British in type. Of these one was 45–50 years of age, with large head, robust face, strong limb-bones, and about 5′ 7″ in height. Another, over 40 years of age, had jaws showing reduced development seen in people eating well-cooked food. A third was a strongly built man of about 5′ 6″ in height.

S. E. Winbolt.

The Domesday Mill at Betchworth.—Domesday Book, in the passage which refers to the Manor of East Betchworth, states that there was a mill there, but, of course, says nothing of its situation (D.B., 35 *b*, col. ii). Now Wonham Mill on the eastern border of Betchworth parish is certainly ancient, but I do not think it is the mill mentioned in Domesday. Firstly, because its name implies that it belonged originally to the Manor of Wonham, of which the earliest record is in 1199.[1] Secondly, because from 1328 [2] to 1539 Wonham Mill was in the possession of Reigate Priory.[3] The question therefore arises, is there evidence of the existence of another mill at Betchworth which may be the Manorial Mill alluded

[1] *V.C.H. Surrey*, Vol. III, p. 170. [2] Calendar Patent Rolls, 1327–1330, p. 326.
[3] *Valer Ecclesiasticus* (edition of 1814), Vol. II, p. 67.

to in Domesday? There is. An Account Roll of the Reeve of Betchworth for 1299–1300 shows that at that time the Manor had a mill of its own, though again no indication is given of its whereabouts. The first light which is thrown on this subject occurs in a Survey of the Manor of East Betchworth made in 1633–4,[1] which says,

"There is a little waste adjoining to Betchworth River near Betchworth Street above Betchworth Bridge, called the Mill Bay, wherein tenants and inhabitants of Betchworth have, time out of the mind of man, had common pasture for their cattle and hogs" [p. 18 of the English translation of the Survey made in 1634].

The "little waste" remains though its old name has long been forgotten and the rights of commonage upon it have ceased. Moreover at the northern end of it just where "the Betchworth River" (commonly called the Mole) approaches nearest to the Church there are the remains of an old mill cut. This cut lies on the right bank of the stream at a short distance from it: it looks like rather a wide ditch and is known locally as "the sheep-wash." The bottom of it is hard (as I have proved by sounding), and old inhabitants, who have seen it dry in former years, tell me it is made of brick. The presence of this mill cut in a place which was known in the seventeenth century as "the Mill Bay" is significant, but another passage in the Survey of 1633–4 puts the matter beyond doubt.

"Richard Arnold holds a messuage with barn, stable, garden and orchard, containing one acre of land more or less, situate in Betchworth Street, and the aforesaid orchard abuts on the north on the lane leading from Betchworth Street to More Place, and on the east on the stream or dam of a water-mill formerly built on that spot" [*super fluvium seu stagnum quondam molendini aquatici ibidem edificati*, Survey, folio 3].

From the fact that Richard Arnold's tenement stood (and stands) in the angle formed by the roads leading from Betchworth to More Place and Leigh its position is quite unmistakable. His orchard extended eastward downhill to the river and at the end of it, where a small brook enters the Mole from the north, was the mill, precisely where the mill cut can still be seen. From the way in which the mill is referred to in the above extract it was already—three hundred years ago—a relic of the past. What reasons are there for supposing it was the Domesday Mill? There is only one that I know of, but that is a strong one—its situation. Readers of Professor F. W. Maitland's *Domesday Book and Beyond* will be familiar with the "nucleated vill." Betchworth in the eleventh

[1] This Survey is in three recensions. 1. The original Latin. 2. An English translation of the same date. 3. A later copy made, I imagine, in the early nineteenth century.
The three recensions are not identical but supplement one another.

century was such a vill, that is, a fairly compact cluster of houses in the neighbourhood of the Manor House and the Church. Whoever examines the site will realize at once how close it was to the Manor House and the centre of the village and within easy reach of the common field. If anyone rejects this evidence as inconclusive I think the burden rests on him to suggest another and a more probable site for the Manorial Mill. Unless mills were (like Falstaff's reasons) "as plentiful as blackberries" in old Betchworth, it seems to me that here, and not elsewhere, was the site of the Domesday Mill.

E. H. KENNEDY.

Reigate—Old Bricks.—In the course of demolishing two old cottages that stood at the corner of Slipshoe Street and London Road, Reigate, for the purpose of street widening, a small quantity of bricks of unusual size and shape has been discovered, January 1932. The diagram below shows two examples of average dimensions—Figs. 1 and 2. They had evidently been taken from

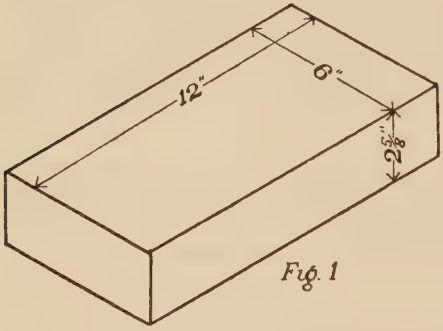


Fig. 1

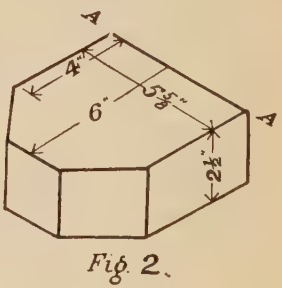


Fig. 2.

an older building and re-used simply as material for the walls of the cottages without regard to their original purpose. In colour they are a light brick red, and are made of pure clay and kiln baked. In making the larger sort the clay was thrown into a rectangular mould on the bench and struck off; one showing signs of thumb and finger marks was handled in a wet state. The shaped bricks (Fig. 2) were formed in a shaped mould. Frogs are wanting. There is no indication that the bricks were oven bricks, or that the shaped ones were intended for window mullions, though possibly a frame or glass could be fixed at AA, but these may have been intended for copings. The original provenance of the bricks is unknown. The cottages were of uncertain date, though probably not less than two hundred years old.

Lloyd's *History of English Brickwork* (page 89) cites only two instances of bricks approximating to the abnormal dimensions of Fig. 1, both of which are found at Little Coggeshall Abbey, Essex, and dated c. 1200 and 1220. The Reigate specimens may thus be mediæval. Size, however, as that authority is careful to point out, is not by itself a safe guide to the age of a brick.

W. Hooper.

Notes on Mediæval Stone vaulted Crypt at Wallington.—I visited this Crypt in company with the late Mrs. Birch, to whom the scanty antiquities of Wallington owe so much, in the autumn of 1923, and made the accompanying drawings (see pages 124–5).

The house above ground is perfectly modern and bears no relation to the crypt, and I can find no documentary evidence as to who built the crypt, the date, or the purpose for which it was made.

It is very solidly and skilfully constructed, with thick walls and nicely fitted ashlar dressings of firestone for ribs, circular stair, doorway, and aumbry in the East wall—the crypt is correctly orientated, which suggests that it *may* have been the undercroft of a domestic chapel attached to a house of some importance: but all trace of any such superstructure has disappeared time out of mind. Inquiries on the spot proved fruitless.

The drawings indicate the nature of the construction. The filling or web from rib to rib of the vaulting is of chalk, lightly plastered; the walls are of rubble—hard chalk and firestone, partially plastered, the quoins being largely of neatly wrought firestone blocks. The stone ribs have a sharp hollow moulding.

There are eleven or twelve steep steps to the ground floor, mostly having a rise of 9½ inches.

In the East wall are traces of a blocked window, and lower in the wall a small plain rebated aumbry, with hinge-hooks for a door.

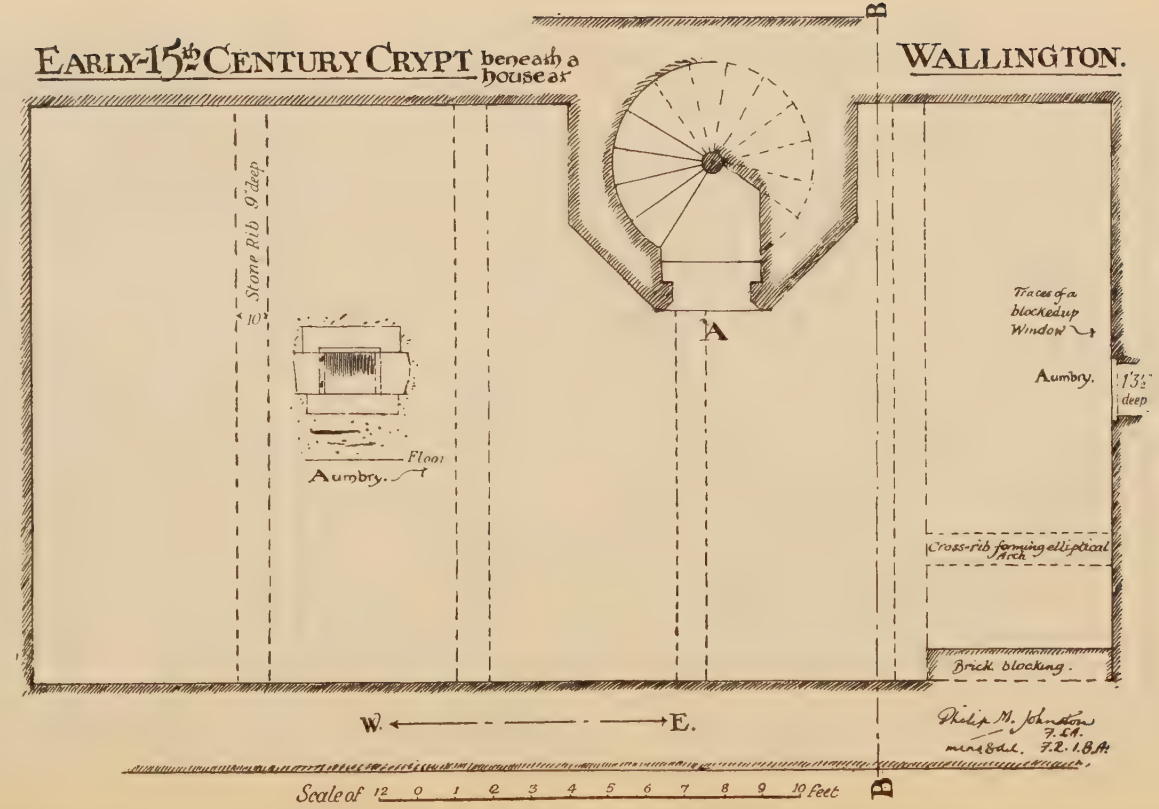
The floor is of stamped chalk.

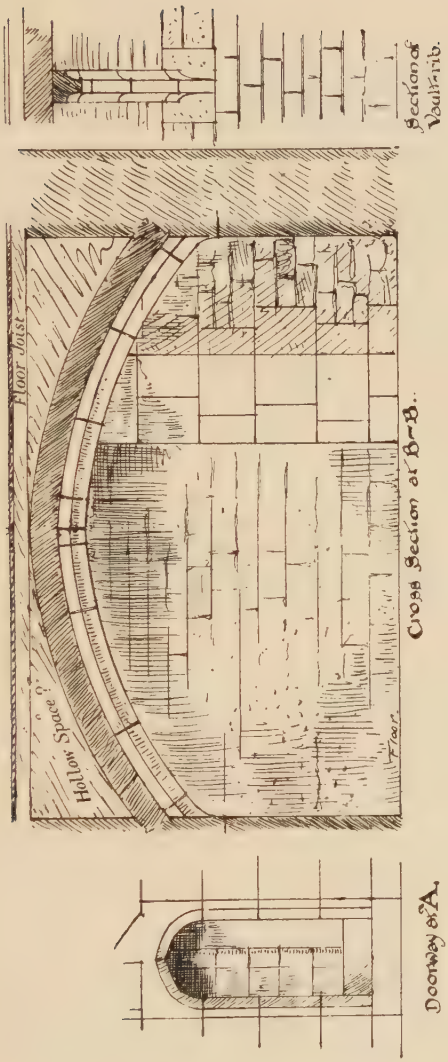
From the architectural evidence I should put the date of erection early in the fifteenth century.

The subtle curve of the 4-centred arched ribs deserves notice, as also the elliptical cross-rib in the eastern bay—apparently designed to give additional height for an opening of some sort.

Philip M. Johnston, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Restoration Work in Surrey Churches.—Mr. P. M. Johnston reports that during the last two or three years various works of restoration have been carried out under his supervision at Caterham, Compton, Coulsdon, Stoke d'Abernon and St. Mary's, Guildford, in which various interesting discoveries have been made and


EARLY-15th CENTURY CRYPT beneath a house at
WALLINGTON.
B
B
A
Stone Rib 9" deep
10"
Floor
Aumbry.
Traces of a blocked up Window
Aumbry.
1'3½" deep
Cross-rib forming elliptical Arch
Brick blocking.
W.
E.
Philip M. Johnston F.S.A. mins & del. 7.2.18
Scale of 12 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 feet


Sections of Vaulting.
Floor Joist
Hollow Space?
Cross Section at B–B.
Doorway at A.

which it is hoped to put on record in a future volume. Also the long-neglected old Church Tower of Ewell is being repaired under his advice on behalf of the Bishop of Guildford's Advisory Committee; and at the request of the same body, he has been joined with Mr. Arthur Stedman, F.R.I.B.A., of Farnham, in the restoration of Ewhurst Church, where many valuable and almost unsuspected mediæval features have been brought to light. Further discoveries have also been made in Thursley Church; and at Beddington it has now been decided to bring down the beautiful Roman lead coffin from an upstairs choir vestry to be preserved in a suitably designed oak enclosure in the church.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

The Archæology of Surrey.—By D. C. Whimster, with 8 maps and 53 illustrations. Methuen & Co., Ltd. 10*s.* 6*d.* net.

While antiquities of all the early periods are well up to the average in Surrey, there are several finds in the county that must excite the envy of its neighbours, and deserve even more enthusiasm than Mr. Whimster has shown in this business-like summary of the county's remote past. The Farnham palæoliths and the Battersea shield are works of art unsurpassed in their own way; and the Weybridge bucket and Wotton bowls are of supreme archæological importance. Discoveries in recent years have also attracted much attention. The author does not explain how life was possible on a site impregnated with Epsom salts, but the excavations of the Roman villa at Ashtead, where the water-supply was thus contaminated, has increased our local knowledge of one period as much as the Mitcham and Guildown cemeteries have enlarged our material for the identification of Surrey's first Teutonic inhabitants.

Everything has been extracted from the few historical references to the county in pre-Norman times. In sympathy with modern philologists, the author discredits Camden's conjecture that Wimbledon was the site of the battle in 568, and thus delays the appearance of Surrey on the stage of history. But he leaves us, as an item of local interest, the affray at Merton in 786 (recorded in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* under 755, or more correctly 757). The death of Cynewulf, king of the West Saxons, does less credit to the county (not then formed) than the defeat of the Vikings at Ockley in 851, if indeed Aclea does not belong to Kent or Hampshire. The name Surrey, interpreted as Southern Kingdom, may imply a connection with Middlesex to the north of the river, London being the metropolis since the foundation of the see; and numerous finds in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries show that the sixth-century occupation was Saxon, not Jutish like the neighbouring kingdom of Kent.

The scope of the volumes in this series and the size of page adopted both set a limit to illustrations, but a little more could

have been made of the alleged eoliths on page 17, which look like decayed teeth; and two pages later, the rostrocarinate requires as usual an explanatory diagram with the technical terms added in their appropriate places. This type of implement does not speak for itself, and can only be appreciated by those who are able to recognise its constant features. At the end of the same chapter, one or two implements from Limpsfield might have drawn attention to one of the most puzzling palæolithic sites in the country, especially as "no adequate description or illustration of these has been published."

The gazetteer and appendices show that very little has been missed, and archæologists may perhaps want to efface the memory of a hoax perpetrated in the eighteenth century in the guise of a Roman monumental inscription said to have been found at Wotton (*Gent. Mag.*, LIV (1784), 403; LV (1785), 512, 680; *CIL*, vii, no. 1). There are fashions in archæology, and at present the Early Iron Age so monopolises attention that it might have been advisable to reproduce, as an encouragement to others in quest of continental contacts, the diagrams of two urns in Weybridge Museum (*Antiquaries Journal*, V, 75). But local problems are more to the point; and Mr. Whimster shrewdly observes, in connection with Cæsar's crossing of the Thames, that "the key will come in the future from a study of the land approaches which have not changed greatly since Cæsar's time, rather than from the bed of the river, which has." Can the County Archæological Society map the road that must have led westward to the ford opposite Queen Elizabeth's lawn at Kew Gardens, even if Brentford meant a passage of the tributary not far away? Further, can local effort decide the course taken by the Stane Street after leaving Mickleham Downs on its way to the Thames near London Bridge? A geological clue is given by Mr. Henry Dewey in *Antiquaries Journal*, IV, 275; and if the line can be fixed between Woodcote Park and Ewell, its straight prolongation would indicate the site of London Bridge in Roman times. Another clue is the line of the Ermine Street, which must have reached the north bank of the river at a corresponding point.

The reader will recognise several modern aspects of archæology in Mr. Whimster's work, such as the bearing of geological formations on primitive settlement and the consequent distribution of antiquities at various periods. The contrast in conditions between the Weald and the northern half of the county is well seen on page 4; and there are maps showing the natural woodland and open spaces in connection with the prehistoric periods. Earthworks are generally too vast for exploration, but progress is being made in

fixing the periods of certain types, and their significance is now emerging from the mists of conjecture. Their study is a matter of urgency in many cases for fear of destruction, and there is at least one case of encroachment by buildings in the county. A list of scheduled monuments shows the part taken by H.M. Office of Works in preserving the more prominent earthworks and ancient buildings. Another useful but less satisfactory list gives some account of the various museums in Surrey; and though some enthusiasts are anxious to see a museum in every village, it is a pertinent question, in these days of stringency, whether a policy of concentration would not add to the value and safety of the collections, without rendering them difficult of access to those most intimately concerned. To be worthy of the name a museum should be fully manned and equipped, and few of the smaller collections can now count on proper supervision or endowment. If anything can stimulate interest and pride in local relics of the past, it is the series of county archæologies of which Mr. Whimster's is an excellent example. Five volumes have now appeared, and a similar treatment of other counties is guaranteed: if those still to come are done as well as Mr. Whimster has shown they can be done, a single book-shelf will one day contain all that most people will require to know of Britain from the earliest times to the Norman Conquest.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

Woodmansterne: a Brief Historical Account.—By Sir Henry Lambert. William Pile, Ltd., Sutton (Surrey), 1931.

This is a pamphlet of 24 pages designed, no doubt, mainly with a view to supply a popular demand (it is sold at one shilling); yet, as all who are acquainted with Sir Henry's previous work on the history of Banstead would expect, it is based on documentary evidence throughout, and to some extent, as he tells us in his brief introduction, on unpublished materials. In his four chapters the author treats of the parish generally, the church, the houses and the place-names in the parish. The parish is one of the smaller ones in the county (1,591 acres), and its population for most of its history has been scanty. Only seven inhabitants were assessed in the 1332 taxation returns, and as late as 1851 the population was only 271—a number, however, which had nearly doubled by 1901, whilst now it is over 1,300. The rarity of burials as shown by the parish register is at times remarkable. The medieval church, described by Aubrey as mean, was entirely rebuilt in 1876, but contains a fourteenth-century piscina and a little old glass. Of the houses, the most famous, because it gave its name to the

celebrated horse-race, is The Oaks, at one time the property of Lord Derby. An earlier house, pulled down in 1853, was Shortes Place, which probably derived its name from a family which, as Sir Henry shows, was resident in the parish as early as 1332 at least. The two views of The Oaks and the one of Shortes Place, which have already appeared in Vol. XVI of these *Collections*, are here reproduced.

To the student the most valuable section of this little work is beyond all doubt that dealing with the place-names, for here the author has been able to use his special knowledge of local records to advantage. Many of the names that appear on the tithe map he is able to prove are of great antiquity, such as "Chamberlain," "How Green," "Lockford's Wood," and "Brockles." On the other hand, an arable field with such a name as "Downspiece and Bottany Bay" bears unmistakable evidence of recent conversion to tillage.

But for all the author's evident learning, his little history is eminently readable throughout, and well calculated, as he hopes, to help those who have come to live in the parish to find interest in it and to gain some insight into its past. In addition to the illustrations mentioned above there is a view of the ancient church and of the old two-decker pulpit.

M. S. G.

A Short History of Ewell and Nonsuch. By Cloudesley S. Willis. Epsom. Pullinger, 1931.

The author tells us in his preface that his purpose has been to collect something of the life of Georgian and Victorian Ewell before tradition dies out and to connect it with what has been recorded of past centuries. The work was worth doing, and it has in fact been well done. Mr. Willis, whose family has been connected with Ewell for nearly a century and a half, writes with the intimate knowledge and sympathy that comes of long residence, and—inevitably—with a feeling of regret for the changes which are in progress, some of which serve no useful purpose. For instance, all those who are vexed by similar solecisms (Coolsdon for Cōlesdon, Cāterham for Catterham, Cárshalton for Casehorton or Carshálton) will agree with his objection to the pronunciation Nonsuch instead of Nonesuch. The account of the palace is careful and interesting, and though a book covering so much ground contains necessarily some slips or disputable statements, they seem to be very few in number.

H. L.

Byegone Chiddingfold : the Church and Churchyard. Byegone Chiddingfold : Extracts from the Parish Registers. Directory and Guide to Chiddingfold. By W. H. Luck.

Chiddingfold, the earliest place in England of which we have record in post-Conquest times as a centre of the glassmaking industry, is medievally one of the most interesting parishes in Surrey from the economic point of view, and has long wanted its historian. It is greatly to be regretted that the Rev. T. S. Cooper, a former Honorary Secretary of this Society, did not live to put the vast collections of materials he had for many years so laboriously compiled towards a history of the parish into form for publication ; but the material, as we know, is all there and, given a careful editor, should not lack a publisher in more favourable times. Meanwhile, we may welcome the public spirit and antiquarian zeal of the village postmaster, who in these little books has taken the opportunity to put into print a very considerable amount of unpublished matter relative to the history of the parish which might otherwise very easily have been lost. We may guess from his numerous references to Mr. Cooper, and from the fact that he dedicates the second of the above booklets to his memory, that he has been allowed to make some use of his materials, though why he should persist in adding to his name the cryptic initials F.S.A.I. is a mystery. Mr. Cooper was of course a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

The titles of the first two of these little books sufficiently explain the nature of their contents. The account of the church includes a good list of the rectors, with some description of the principal objects of antiquarian interest in the building, notes of the inscriptions in the churchyard, and a list of those inhabitants who fell in the Great War. In the Directory the historical matter is, perhaps naturally from the nature of the work, interspersed with the " latest local information " and the advertisements, but when extracted will be found to contain quite a large quantity of very valuable and out-of-the-way information. The section dealing with the local farm-names may be specially commended.

We hope that Mr. Luck will be encouraged to continue his good work, and perhaps some day give us all his materials in a fully digested form and in a single volume more adapted for permanent preservation.

M. S. G.

William of Ockham and Joachim : the Philosopher and the Prophet. By J. K. Floyer, D.D., F.S.A.

This is the substance of a lecture which Dr. Floyer gave at

Ockham, and as setting out the known facts of the life and teachings of one of the most famous natives of our county in medieval times we welcome his having thought well to put it into print. For William of Ockham, one of the greatest of the schoolmen, was born at Ockham probably about 1270, and is said to have spent his youth with the Dominican friars at Guildford. Subsequently he passes out of our local ken, and his activities belong to a far wider world. Most of us now perhaps take only an academic interest in the dissensions of the schoolmen and the teachings of their various schools, though we may note with some sense of local satisfaction that the influence of Ockham seems to have persisted longer than that of most of the others, his work on the Sacrament of the Altar having been a source of help to Luther and the German reformers. Even in our own day, Dr. Floyer tells us, his theories with regard to the temporal power of the Pope are still vital, and his philosophical opinions have been quoted by Sir James Jeans.

M. S. G.

The Kings and Kingdom of Wessex. By W. E. St. Lawrence Finny, M.D., M.Ch., F.S.A. Reprinted from the *South Eastern Naturalist and Antiquary*, 1931.

This is a Presidential address to the Archæological Section of the Congress of the South Eastern Union of Scientific Societies at Winchester, delivered in June 1931. It gives a succinct account of the Kingdom from Cerdic to Athelstan, and refers to Kingston as the place of coronation. It does not otherwise deal specially with Surrey.

H. L.

Historical Guide to the Parish Church of St. Mary, Beddington, Surrey. 1931. Price 1*s*.

We gather from the Rector's preface to this little guide that the writer is Mr. H. V. Molesworth Roberts, and we would congratulate him on having supplied the visitor to this really interesting church in the near neighbourhood of London with precisely what he needs to point out its principal features and the more salient facts of its history. The architecture of the various parts of the building is clearly and succinctly described, and a good ground plan, a real desideratum in all such works, shows at once the period of each part. In addition to this plan there are four illustrations, and the guide concludes with a list of the rectors from the thirteenth century.

ADDITIONS TO SURREY MUSEUMS

GUILDFORD MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

Fine fourteenth-century Jug found at Earlsfield.
Presented by Dr. Wilfrid Hooper.

Roman Cinerary Urn from Old Rectory, Puttenham.
Presented by Mr. C. B. Gosling.

Piece of fine Linenfold Panelling.
Presented by Mr. Cloudesley S. Willis.

Collections of finds from Hascombe Hill.
Presented by Mr. J. Godman through Mr. S. E. Winbolt.

Specimens of Pottery, Sling Bolts, Querns and other fragments from Excavations at Holmbury Hill.
Deposited by Mr. S. E. Winbolt.

Specimens of Iron Slag, Sling Bolts, from Dry Hill, Lingfield.
Presented by Mr. S. E. Winbolt.

Thames Pick found at Holmbury.
Presented by Miss Parkes.

Powder Flasks. Presented by Mr. F. H. Elsley.

Two Saxon Spear-heads, Skull, Fragments of Milling Stone and portions of Roman Urn from The Grove, Ewell.
Presented by Ewell Parish Council through Mr. J. A. Pywell.

Small Saxon Urn, two Spear-heads and a small Glass Bottle found in West Dorking Sandpit.
Presented by Mr. Donald Bargman.

Specimens of Prehistoric and Roman Pottery, Iron Spear-head, small Crucible, and a small Romano-British Vase from Betchworth Sandpit. Presented by Mr. Donald Bargman.

Small Saxon Pot found at Banstead.
Presented by Sir Henry Lambert.

Collection of Pottery Fragments (Roman) found in making By-Pass Road at Compton. Presented by the Lady Boston.

Standing Rushlight Holder. Presented by Miss E. Capadose.

Samian Bowl and portions of five Roman Cinerary Urns.
Presented by Mr. R. Stephenson.

In addition to the presentations to the Library noted in the Council's Annual Report, must be added Brayley's *History of Surrey*, Edited and Revised by Edmund Walford, M.A., in 4 volumes profusely illustrated, presented by Miss M. Butler, "The Fishponds," Surbiton, and "An Act for improving and keeping in repair the Road leading from Kingston-upon-Thames in the County of Surrey and the Sheetbridge in the County of Southampton 1823" presented by Dr. A. H. Walker.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

Flint Cast of Sea Urchin (*Echinocorys scutatis*).
ditto (*Conulus*).
ditto (*Micraster*).
Fossil Sponge from Upper Chalk Flint.
(All the above found at Ewell.)
Boundary Post from Coombe.
Bronze Memorial to Eadweard Muybridge.

It is hoped in subsequent volumes of the *Collections* to print from time to time summary catalogues of objects of County interest in the various Surrey museums.

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